The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 12, 1786. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875. VOL. 89.—NO. 230.

FIRST EDITION.

MASSACHUSETTS POLITICS.

Republican State Convention.

Hon. A. H. Rice Nominated for Governor.

A Speedy Return to Specie Payments Advocated.

WORCESTER, Mass., September 29.—The Republican State Convention met at half past eleven o'clock, and was called to order by W. W. Clapp, of the Boston *Journal*, Chairman of the State Convention. The usual committees were appointed, and Hon. Henry Wilson was chosen President.

On taking the chair, Mr. Wilson made a political reform and hard money speech. The following is his references to finances: In the stress of war, when creditors and armies were unpaid, the Government issued its promises to pay, and made them legal tenders. When the enactment was made by the Government in good faith, it was intended that these notes should be redeemed in gold or interest-bearing bonds. But ten years have passed and these promises to pay still remain unfulfilled. The greenback has, indeed, largely appreciated, and we are justly proud of the credit of the nation in the markets of the world, but we do not, and we cannot, as Americans take pride in the singular fact that a stray note from an unknown bank in one of the British provinces can be sold in State street for a premium of more than twenty per cent. over one of our legal tender notes. With all the wealth of 40,000,000 of people behind it, the plighted faith of a nation, the honor of our Government, the enduring interests of the people, of rich and poor and of capital and labor, all demand that the Government, by wise and prudent legislation and administration, should, at the earliest practicable period, make its notes equal to and convertible into gold.

The Ticket.

The first ballot for candidate for Governor resulted: Rice, 451; Loring, 332; Adams, 253.

Second ballot—Charles Francis Adams, 260; Geo. B. Loring, 222; Alexander H. Rice, 497.

The result of the third ballot was as follows: Whole number, 998; necessary to a choice, 499; H. L. Pierce, 96; Geo. B. Loring, 99; Chas. F. Adams, 249; A. H. Rice, 576.

Rice's nomination was made unanimous. Horatio G. Knight was nominated for Lieutenant Governor by acclamation; Treasurer, Chas. Endicott; Auditor, Julius L. Clark; Attorney General, Chas. R. Train; Secretary of State, Henry B. Pierce.

The Platform

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

The Republicans of Massachusetts, in Convention assembled, reaffirm their allegiance to the great purposes and principles of the Republican party. They congratulate themselves that nothing in their record makes it necessary for them to give pledges; that they accept and will abide by the settlement of the war issues made in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States, and they congratulate the country that the Democratic party has at last formally professed to abandon its long, bitter, desperate, but unavailing struggle, first to prevent, and afterwards to overthrow that settlement. This profession is both a most humiliating confession of past folly ever extorted from a political organization, and a signal to the invincible righteousness of the Republicans. The accusation that the Republican party seeks to keep alive old issues in order to avoid new is unwarrantable. Our past at least is secure. Able to review the record without remorse, we cheerfully commit it to history, and with courage inspired by success in a noble cause we address ourselves to the new duties of the era of the nation.

It is, therefore, declared that the Republican party of Massachusetts will support no man for official position whose personal character is not an absolute guaranty of fidelity to every public trust, and they invoke the condemnation of the ballot box upon any candidate for office who fails of this test, whatever may be his party or name; that reform in the civil service is a work which no party can give over or slacken, and for the elevation and purification of that service the Republican party will continually and faithfully strive, welcoming the co-operation of their opponents in whatever quarter it may appear, to the end that every corrupt and unworthy officeholder, without distinction of party, may be driven from place, and that official malfeasance may be hunted and punished wherever pursuit may be led or the blow fall; that the Republicans of Massachusetts, in the administration of State affairs, recognize the privilege of no class, no antagonism between labor and capital, but deprecating any attempt to arbitrarily fetter either, whether on the part of employed or employer, will support such measures as shall develop the resources of labor and of capital alike, stimulating one and diffusing the other into channels of common prosperity, as also all measures that regard the promotion of temperance, education, good morals and equal rights of all American citizens irrespective of sex; the maintenance of order, honest enforcement of laws, rigid economy and retrenchment in every department of the Government of the Commonwealth, of reduction of taxation; that the reduction of the national expenditure during the last fiscal year by more than twelve million dollars, following a constant reduction during the whole period of the present administration, is a gratifying proof of the earnest endeavors of the Republican party, by economy, frugality and fidelity in the public service, to lighten the public burden; that the President of the United States is entitled to the gratitude of the country for the independence, courage and good sense with which, in an urgent crisis of affairs, he has assumed the great responsibilities of his office and maintained the national honor and credit; that the Republican party hails with exceeding joy the many evidences of reconciliation in spirit and in purpose, as well as of peace in fact, which have taken the place of disturbance in the restored States, and makes haste to testify its anxiety to meet reconciliation with confidence and every proof of peace with proof of affection and regard; that we have no more earnest desire than that our brethren at the South, without distinction or exception of race or party, may enjoy to the fullest extent those inestimable blessings to which we owe all our prosperity, universal free education and security of personal rights under local self-government, without interference from abroad; that the Republicans of Massachusetts welcome all auguries and evidences that the centennial of American Independence will be celebrated by complete restoration of fraternity, and they express the opinion that the time has come for the removal of all remaining political disabilities; that sound reason as well as the wise and unbroken usage of the Republic, illustrated by the example of Washington, require that the occupancy of the Chief Magistracy of the United States should not exceed a second term; that the National Government is sacredly bound, in the interest of the common welfare, in good faith, in the light of all experience and history, to fulfill its promises by the speediest possible return to specie payments; that an irredeemable currency is a national evil, and, when it continues beyond the necessity of its creation, a national reproach; that the demoralization of values caused by the inflation of the national currency, while it tends to place the earnings of labor, which depend on steadiness and uniformity in the measure of value, in the power of speculators in gold and credit, also involves the demoralization of public and private conduct, credit and expenditure, speculation in place of thrift, ultimate prosperity of trade and industry, risk of increasing crime, and of the whole train of evils which follow any departure from the homely virtue that keeps its word and pays as it goes; that while we gladly count among the most significant assurances of the good work of the Republican party its regenerating influences upon our Democratic fellow citizens, as shown in the bitter utterance of the late Convention in this hall, in their unreserved acceptance of the constitutional results of Republican statesmanship, and in their nomination to office of men trained in Republican teachings and service, we protest that it would be the height of imprudence to commit all that has been achieved for the Union, freedom and human rights to the keeping of a party which had no heart for the work and has no stake in the glory.

Adjourned *sine die*.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 29, 1875.

A Leap for Liberty.

Charles Degrath, of this city, who was arrested last Monday on a requisition from the Governor of Illinois, and handed over to the Sheriff of Alexander county, made his escape by jumping from a train near Altoona. The charge against him was perjury.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

At a meeting of the bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the reports of the Purchasing Committee was read and approved. The report of the receiver, G. W. Cass, was also read and unanimously adopted, after which the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Edwin L. News, Johnston Livingston, J. K. Moorhead, Jno. N. Hutchinson, Jno. M. Dennison, Geo. Stark, G. W. Cass, C. B. Wright, Joseph Dilworth, B. H. Chaney, Charlemague Tower, Frederick Bellings and J. Fraley Smith.

RAID ON OUTLAWS.

Numerous Arrests in the Indian Territory.

Forty Murderers and Thieves Captured Since June.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., September 29.—It has been known for some time that well organized bands of criminals exist in the Indian Territory, composed of persons escaped from justice in the States, with regular places of rendezvous, extending from Kansas to Texas and Missouri. Measures were set on foot a short time ago by Major Ingalls, United States Indian Agent, to capture them. Securing the co-operation of Governor Orton, of the Chicasaw Nation, and of McKenzie, commanding the United States forces at Ft. Sill, Deputy United States Marshal Weyman was sent to make an arrest, and succeeded in taking twenty-one in the Chicasaw Nation, and brought them to Caddo, when they arrested six more of the gang, and from information received have gone to-day to arrest six more, two of whom are known to be murderers and others robbers and thieves. They are a desperate set of outlaws and white men and negroes. During the last trip of Deputy Weyman he arrested and delivered at Ft. Smith thirteen prisoners, making forty in all arrested by him since the June session of the U. S. Court. There are now in jail at Ft. Smith nearly one hundred prisoners to be tried at the next court for crimes committed in the Indian Territory. They are nearly all whites and negroes, less than ten per cent. being of Indian or mixed blood.

THE STORM IN TEXAS.

The Tale of Death and Destruction Continued — Not a House Left at Saluria and Every Man Drowned—Nothing but Ruin and Devastation at Indianola, and 174 Lives Lost.

GALVESTON, September 29.—Large contributions for Indianola and the coast sufferers are coming forward from Austin, San Antonio, New Braunfels, Dallas, Waco and Shreveport, also from many of the Nothern and Eastern cities.

The *News'* reporter returned on the steamship Harlan this morning, bringing the following additional particulars: From Indianola along the entire route were seen the wrecks of houses, wharves, furniture, etc., floating. The outer light house at Pass Cavallo stands on the point of Matagorda Island. One house remains. All those at Saluria, on the east end, are gone. On the opposite side stands the remnant of Capt. Decon's house. The men were all drowned at Saluria. Not a vestige remains to mark where Capt. Nichols, Dr. Dean, Capt. Hill and the Humphrey Bros. resided.

At Indianola ruin and devastation only could be seen. Houses were broken down and piled one upon another, among which the most notable was the wreck of the Episcopal church, lying on the bank of the Bayou. This church before the storm stood eight blocks up in the heart of the city, looking down Main street. From the boat it was apparent that scarcely a house remained intact. Indianola is a most desolate place. There are not exceeding twelve houses of all descriptions left, in fact every one being more or less damaged. One hundred and seventy-four lives were lost.

THE MILL TROUBLES.

All Quiet at Fall River—A Meeting of Operatives to be Held Today—Strikers Soliciting Aid—Meeting of Sympathy in New York.

FALL RIVER, September 29.—All is quiet. The mills throughout the city had an increase in the number of operatives this afternoon. The contract of the manufacturers, dated September 1st, 1870, and which the help signed at that time, is virtually the same as the present, except that the former had this addition: "In case of a turn out or strike in any other mill or mills in Fall River, we will continue at our works and faithfully perform the same as if no such strike or turn out had occurred, neither standing in fear or being overawed by threats of violence from any person or persons."

A meeting will be held in the park to-morrow, under the auspices of the amalgamated unions. It will be addressed by Rev. Jesse H. Jones and others.

The Spinners' and Weavers' Association sent out delegates to solicit aid from the cotton operatives of New England.

The following telegram was received today by Henry Servey:

"NEW YORK, September 29.—Persevere, brave workmen of Fall River. The United workmen offer you their sympathy.

"J. P. MCDONALD."

NEW YORK, September 29.—A large and enthusiastic meeting in sympathy with the Fall River strikers was held this evening, Jno. Swinton presiding. Addresses were made by Mr. Swinton, P. J. McGuire, Jno. A. Wolff, Miss Lemonte, Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Bell. Resolutions were passed strongly denouncing the mill owners and expressing sympathy for the strikers.

A NEW ELDORADO.

Discovery of Gold and Silver Deposits in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—It has been known for some time that the mountainous districts of DeDonald county, in the southwestern part of this State, contain precious as well as baser metals. An assay has been recently made of some ore taken from these mountains, which showed it to contain $127.50 silver and $57.50 gold to the ton. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, whose road runs through this district, intends to make a thorough examination of the mountains of this county, and if the reports from there prove true, they will publish a description of the country and prospects for profitable mining in that section.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The Races at Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, O., September 29.—About 15,000 people were at the Southern Ohio Fair Grounds to-day to witness the last heat of Goldsmith Maid's attempt to beat her best mile record was a disgraceful failure—2:30, 3:24½ and 2:40¼. Doble claimed that she was out of fix, but he got his $2,000. The crowd was indignant.

In the pacing race Bay Sallie beat Sleepy George in three heats. Best time 2:32½.

An Indignant Ex-Customs Appraiser.

CHICAGO, September 29.—Charles H. Ham, Customs Appraiser at this port, who, without notice, has been removed from office, this morning publishes an open letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, Brisbow, in which, while he says that repeated investigations only confirmed the honesty and correctness of his management, he makes charges against the Secretary for covering up the frauds in the New York Custom House, and says the report of Mr. Blodgett, in detailing the monstrous frauds which honey-combed the Customs service of New York, was suppressed, and the author of it was not permitted to return to New York to continue the reform he had inaugurated, but was remanded to the routine duty of General Appraiser of the port of Philadelphia. The friends of Secretary Bristow here announce that he was removed because of criticisms in the *Interocean* of Secretary Bristow, to which Mr. Ham was an editorial contributor.

Horses Stolen from Indians.

MUSKOGEE, I. T., September 29.—Special United States Commissioner Shanks reports 1,600 horses stolen from the Indians while on their reservation near Ft. Sill, and only forty recovered and returned to them. The United States, by a treaty, have promised to return them or pay for them. One party in Texas is said to have taken four hundred. Others have been driven to Kansas. The Indians complain of depredations of bad men, and asked to be protected. There are nearly two thousand white men in the Chickasaw nation in violation of the intercourse law.

Eclipse of the Sun.

MANCHESTER, N. H., September 29.—The sky was overcast this morning, and a slight rain fell. The scientists had made very accurate preparations to take observations and secure photographs of the various phases of the eclipse of the sun, but were only able to discern a shadowy outline of the ring as it approached and passed over. Although science gains but little, enough was seen to verify almost to a second the predictions of astronomers.

W. C. Ralston's Will.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The last will and testament of W. C. Ralston was filed for probate to-day. It is brief, and bequeaths, after the payment of his just debts, all property, real and personal, to his wife, without restriction, leaving provision for the children to her affection. John D. Fry, Wm. Sharon, A. J. Ralston and Thos. Brown are appointed executors, without bonds.

An Iron Company in Trouble.

ALBANY, September 29.—The Jagger Iron Company, whose blast works cost $561,000, is found in such condition as to produce fears that the stockholders have lost nearly their entire investment. The heaviest creditors are Pennsylvania coal companies, and they are secured by mortgages on the property. An investigation of the affairs of the company is now going on

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

Turkey Threatening the Servian Frontier.

Dissensions in Prince Milan's Cabinet.

Insurgent Victory in Croatia.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Floods in Ireland.

LONDON, September 29.—The damage done the crops by the floods is reported to be enormous in Lanford, Kerry and Tipperary, Ireland. At Cork the floods have subsided, but it is believed several persons were drowned.

A New Lord Mayor.

The liverymen of London met at Guild Hall, at King street, Cheapside, at two o'clock this afternoon to elect a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year. Following the ancient custom, the senior Alderman, who has not yet passed the Chair, and has served as the Sheriff, was duly elected. This is Alderman Wm. James R. Cotton, who was also elected a member of Parliament for the city of London at the last election. Alderman Cotton will be installed in his office on "Lord Mayor's Day," November 9.

Necessity for Reform.

LONDON, September 29.—The *Journal De St. Petersburg* says Turkey herself, and the Grand Vizier especially, fully admit the necessity for reforms, and have decided to introduce them throughout the empire for all nations. For this purpose foreign cabinets should abstain from ostensible diplomatic pressure and confine their efforts to the pacification of the insurrection and an examination of suitable institutions for the present crisis, and thus be the means of effecting the first improvement in the condition of the East.

The Foot and Mouth Disease.

LONDON, September 29.—The foot and mouth disease has slightly diminished in some counties, and has increased in others. The latest returns show that in East Sussex there are 5,292 beasts affected, in Gloucester 12,000, and Cumberland 5,700. Yorkshire shows a large increase.

A Steamer Wrecked.

LONDON, September 30—2 A. M.—The steamer Ville De Bilbao, from Liverpool for Havana, has been wrecked near Brest. Two lives were lost.

TURKEY.

Servians Alarmed.

VIENNA, September 29.—The Belgrade papers publish alarming reports that the Turks are preparing to attack the Servian frontier.

BELGRADE, September 29.—It is reported that the Sublime Porte has notified the Servian Government that it is about to occupy the island of Little Redoubt in the river of Driana, which is claimed by Servia. The Servian Government opposes the project. It is officially announced that Servian troops on the frontier near Nisch have received reinforcements in that neighborhood.

Insurgent Victory.

CETTIGNE, September 29.—Advices from insurgent sources state that they won a victory in the engagements yesterday near Osredjza, in Turkish Croatia, and along the river Una as far as Dogopolight.

Dissensions in the Servian Cabinet

BELGRADE, September 29.—Rumors are current of an impending Ministerial crisis, because of the dissensions in the Cabinet upon the question of war. The complication of matters is increased by the fact Prince Milan transfers the seat of the Skuptschina from Kragujevatz to Belgrade.

Skirmish on the Servian Frontier.

VIENNA, September 29.—Belgrade newspapers state that five hundred irregular Turkish troops entered Servian territory near the village of Mekragora, on Monday evening, and killed some militia frontier guards, but retired upon the approach of a battalion of Servian troops. This proceeding is said to have created a very bitter feeling at Cettigne. It is said that the loss of the Turks in the engagements yesterday was three hundred and twenty, and that of the insurgents one hundred and twenty-eight.

Stubborn Herzegovinians.

LONDON, September 30—5:30 A. M.—A special from Ragusa says the insurgents in Herzegovina refuse to treat directly with the Porte in any case. They insist that the European commission delegated by the powers could not make any guarantee or treaty.

Turkey Wants War.

A Vienna dispatch says it is the general opinion there that Turkey is trying to provoke a conflict.

A Large Grant to Prince Milan.

It is stated that a majority of the Skuptschina have offered Prince Milan, by a secret vote, a grant of three million ducats.

Blowing Up the Roads.

Portions of the frontier road to Trebeone have been blown up, so that the Turks are prevented from transporting provisions. The insurgents intend to cut the road from Kleck in a similar manner.

Conscription of Horses.

It is reported that a conscription of horses has been ordered in Servia.

Protest from Austria.

The Austrian consul at Belgrade has protested against an enactment which extends the time for the payment of bills of exchange.

A New Ministerial Crisis.

A Vienna dispatch asserts that a new Ministerial crisis has already begun at Belgrade.

A Warning to Servia.

A Vienna special reports that all the representatives of foreign powers have demanded a cessation of the ambiguous policy of Servia.

GERMANY.

The Emperor's Movements.

BERLIN, September 29.—Emperor William went to Baden Baden yesterday, where he will remain to witness the celebration of the birthday of Empress Augusta. Soon after the 10th of October he will leave for Italy, Prince Bismarck and Count Von Moltke accompanying him.

Ultramontanism in Bavaria.

MUNICH, September 29.—The Ultramontane party elected the President, Vice President and other officers of the Bavarian Diet by a majority of two.

SPAIN.

The Concordat with the Vatican.

MADRID, September 29.—The ministerial journals deny that Senor Canovas de Castello ever, during his Premiership, promised to re-establish the concordat between Spain and the Vatican.

Bombardment of San Sebastian

MADRID, September 29.—The Carlists bombarded San Sebastian on Tuesday night. Several persons in the town were killed.

Concentration Delayed.

A rain storm delays the proposed concentration of Alfonsist forces in the neighborhood of Hernani and Renteria.

BY MAIL.

From China and Japan

SAN FRANCISCO, September 29.—The O. & O. Co.'s steamer Oceanica, from Hong Kong *via* Yokohama, has arrived.

HONG KONG, September 2, SHANGHAI, September 4.—There was a heavy typhoon at Choofoo on August 21st. Three European and many Chinese vessels were wrecked and thirty lives lost.

While pressing a settlement of the Margary case, the British Minister did not continue at Peking, as first intended, but remained at Tien Tsin until a final acquiescence of the Chinese in his demands was given. All indications point to the certainty that if resistance had been determined on, the war would have been far more desperate than ever before. The hostile preparations were more comprehensive than usual, and among the measures contemplated was the burning of open ports and a general sacrifice of Chinese property for the sake of injuring foreign interests. The counsels of a few high officials, strong in influence, though a minority in numbers, averted the contest, but preparations are still going on, and the attitude of China is more menacing than at any time since 1861. The terms demanded by Mr. Wade greatly increased the ill feeling. The claim for punishing murderers and indemnity was recognized as not extraordinary, but the introduction of commercial demands into such a question, as in connection with the "liken" tax, was bitterly complained of.

YOKOHAMA, September 11.—Generals Upton and Forsyth, also Major Sanger, of the United States Army, commissioned to inspect the armies of Asia and Europe, were hospitably received by the Japanese authorities and given all opportunities for a thorough examination. Their reports are unexpectedly eulogistic.

The Woodbury Patent.

CHICAGO, September 29.—About thirty gentlemen, representing nearly one hundred machines which use the Woodbury patent pressure bar, or planing and moulding machines, met here to-day, and organized for protection against the owner of that patent, who has secured its renewal so many times as to make the case a celebrated one. J. K. Russell, of Chicago, was elected President of the society in the Northwest.

ARMY REUNION.

Annual Meeting of the Veterans of the Army of the Tennessee.

A Speech by President Grant.

DES MOINES, Iowa, September 29.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee met in annual reunion here this morning at 11 o'clock. The President, General Sherman, called the meeting to order, and routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned till 4 P. M. The attendance was about 200. The President, Secretary of War and party, and General Sherman were escorted through the gaily decorated streets and loudly applauded by the crowds. In the afternoon the President held a reception, which attracted many citizens. Gen. Sherman was re-elected President. It was decided to hold the next reunion on July 21st, 22nd and 23d, at Philadelphia the first two days and at Washington the last day, when a statue of Gen. McPherson will be unveiled. Gen. Logan was selected as the orator on that occasion. Gen. Hayer was elected orator of the next reunion, a resolution to admit privates to the Society was laid over till next year.

At the evening session the Opera House was crowded. An address of welcome on the part of the State of Iowa and city of Des Moines was delivered by Hon. C. C. Cole.

Governor Fletcher delivered the annual oration. He reviewed at length the history of the Army of the Tennessee, and of the Society, and dwelt on the part taken by Iowa soldiers in the war. He referred in kindly terms to the Confederates who opposed them, and expressed a hope that the people of all sections of the country will conduct themselves toward each other like men who have a common country.

Eulogies on members of the Society who have died since the last meeting were pronounced by members. Among the dead are Morgan E. Smith, Frank Blair and Chester Harding.

Speech by President Grant.

President Grant, being called out, came forward and said that, briefly speaking, He said he had concluded to disappoint those who called him in the expectation of getting a short speech, and jotted down something he would like to say. He then expressed his gratification in recalling the days when they had suffered together to preserve a Government they believed worth fighting for, and even dying for. We will not, said he, deny to any of those who fought against us any privilege under the Government which we claim for ourselves. On the contrary, we welcome all such who come forward in good faith to help build up the waste places and to perpetuate our institutions against all enemies as friends with interest with a common heritage. But we are not prepared to apologize for the past. To guard against a recurrence of those days, we begin by guarding against every enemy, preserving as we do the free republican institutions. I do not bring into the assemblage politics—certainly not partisan politics, but it is a fair subject for the soldiers, in their deliberations to consider what may be necessary to secure the prize for which they battled.

The President urged the cultivation of an intelligence among the people in regard to political matters, and said: If we are to have another contest in the near future of our national existence, I predict that the dividing line will not be Mason and Dixon's, but between patriotism and intelligence on the one side and superstition, prejudice and ignorance on the other. In this centennial year the work of strengthening the structure commenced by our forefathers one hundred years ago at Lexington should be begun. Let us all labor for more security of free thought, free speech, free press, pure morals, unfettered religious sentiments, and equal rights and privileges of all men, irrespective of nationality, color or religion, encourage free schools, and resolve that not one dollar appropriated to them shall be applied to support any sectarian school, and resolve that neither State nor nation shall support institutions save those where every child in the land may get a common school education, unmixed with atheistic, Pagan or sectarian teachings, leave the matter of religion to the family altar, and keep Church and State forever separate. With these safeguards I believe the battles which created the Army of the Tennessee will not have been fought in vain.

The President's speech was greeted with applause repeated again and again.

Gen. Sherman closed the speaking for the night with a humorous speech, in which he wished all the speeches could be here to-night could be printed in full and scattered broadcast through the South, to show the people there how the ex-soldiers of the North are felt towards them.

SCHOOL TROUBLES.

Meeting in New Orleans to Protest Against the Action of the City School Board.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—A mass meeting of citizens was held to-night at Lafayette Square, called to protest against the action of the City School Board in discharging, without cause, many meritorious teachers, and appointing others inexperienced and inefficient, against the unjust composition of said Board and its notorious incapacity, immorality and partisanship, to remonstrate against its perpetuation, and demand its resignation. The meeting was large, and a series of resolutions in accordance with the spirit of the call was adopted. Speeches were made by Prof. Alexander Dennity and C. F. Buck, and letters were read from Gens. Drs. Palmer and Buford. The resolutions declare that the people are not actuated by party considerations.

Resolved, That other means falling to adapt the school system, it is our purpose to test in the Courts of the United States the constitutionality of the school tax, which we have good reason to believe to be unconstitutional, as we know it to be unjust and oppressive.

DEATH ON THE RAIL

Eleven Persons Killed and Twenty-five Injured.

SOREL, Canada, September 29.—A passenger train on the Richmond, Drummond and Arthabasco Railroad ran off the track six miles east of this place last night, and ten passengers were killed and thirteen badly wounded. It is said that a rail was placed across the track by some malicious persons.

SOREL, QUEBEC, September 29.—About seven o'clock last night the train coming to Yamaska ran over an obstruction, supposed to have been maliciously placed across the track. Six platform cars, on which there were about seventy laborers, were in front, the engine and train running at a fair speed. Two or three platform cars were upset by the shock and the men on board fearfully crushed and mangled. Eleven were killed and twenty-five wounded. The wounded were all laborers, and belong to Lower Canada.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., Sept. 30, 1875—1 A. M.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, partly cloudy and warmer weather during the day, with southerly to westerly winds, falling, followed by rising, barometer, and rain in the northern portion.

Report on the Crops.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—The agricultural report for August and September gives the condition of wheat when harvested, for all States as 79 per cent., and the quality poorer than for several years. The oats crop is superior in quantity and quality, and mostly secured in good condition. Of barley, the average for the country is 85. Potatoes are 91 per cent., above the average. The wool crop is a full average weight, or a little above, in nearly all the States. Tobacco has fallen 19 per cent. below an average. Hops—New York and Wisconsin, which together produced from three-fourths to four-fifths of the entire crop, have largely increased their acreage.

A Fight With Indians.

CHEYENNE, WY., September 29.—John Phillips, just arrived here from Bridger's Ferry, midway between Forts Laramie and Fetterman, says Indians, numbering about sixty, had his hay train, consisting of twelve men, one hundred and thirty head of work cattle and wagons corralled at the above named point on the 22nd inst., and fought for two hours and a half. The Indians killed and drove off thirty head of cattle and four horses, and wounded one man. Dennison and Dyne were in charge of the train, and were cutting hay for the Government on the south side of the Platte river.

Negroes Among the Indians.

TISHOMINGO, I. T., *via* MUSKOGEE, I. T., September 29.—The Chickasaw Nation, at a council, have appointed a special Commissioner to act in concert with the Choctaw Nation and settle the status of the colored population of those nations left stranded by the late war. They will meet United States Special Commissioner Shanks, and it is to be hoped the Choctaws will meet them half way and dispose of the troublesome question. We are informed that Governor Coleman will recommend it to the Choctaw council in his message on October 4th.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, September 29.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Baltimore, has arrived.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The steamer Othello, from Hull, arrived.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—As far as known, 173 lives were lost at Indianola, Texas.

—It is announced that the Bank of California will open on Saturday.

—The return of no bill in the cases of the Guibord rioters excites considerable comment in Montreal.

—Reimer D. Feldkamp has been appointed Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, vice Chas. H. Ham.

—Chas. Clayton & Co., grain and produce commission merchants of San Francisco, have suspended.

—Geo. V. Benton was instantly killed at Rockford, Ind., by being run over by a passenger train North.

—Carl Schurz spoke to an immense audience, the largest for some years, at Dayton, Ohio, on Wednesday evening.

—A farmer, Thomas Fairly, near Worthington, in Ohio, committed suicide on Tuesday by shooting himself with a shot-gun.

—A German carpenter, named Fred. Koebecke, while at work in Columbus, O., on Wednesday, fell from the fourth story of a building and was instantly killed.

—The contract awarded to Denison, Belden & Co., of Ottawa, for a section of the Welland Canal, has been canceled, on account of serious charges brought against them by the State of New York.

—The boiler of a threshing machine on the farm of Dan McGinty, two miles from Woodburn, Mo., exploded on Tuesday, mortally wounding Geo. Miller and very seriously injuring Finley Phelps, Wm. Danicleff and Jas. Grant.

—Hon. Wm. L. Green, an extensive miller and prominent man of Carrolton, Ills., shot himself through the head. He was not dead at last accounts, but unconscious and momentarily expected to die. Financial troubles was the cause of the act.

—The British legation at Athens has informed the Greek Government that the Prince of Wales will leave Italy on the 16th of October for India, and will visit Athens *en route*. The Greek Government has accordingly appointed a commission to make suitable preparations for his reception.

—Judge Miller, of St. Louis, sustained a writ of *habeas corpus* of Col. Jno. A. Joyce, and ordered the discharge of the prisoner. Subsequently Joyce was taken before United States Commissioner Clarke, and placed under $5,000 bonds to appear at Jefferson City to answer the charges against him there.

—Nicholls, the defaulting teller of the Bank of Commerce of Montreal, and his father, have been arrested by New York detectives at St. Augustine, Florida, and are now in jail at that place. On the news of the capture, Mr. Simpson, Manager of the Bank of Commerce, at once left for St. Augustine.

—The committee having in charge the arrangements for holding a National Railroad Convention in St. Louis on the 23d of November have adopted a resolution asking the delegates from Missouri to the Mississippi Levee Convention to be held at Vicksburg on October 2d, to request that convention to participate in and co-operate with the National Railroad Convention.

—A petition was presented to the United States Circuit Court, at St. Louis, on Wednesday, by the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, asking that the powers of the receivers of the Bridge Company be enlarged so as to allow them to make a contract with the Telegraph Company for stretching wires across the bridge. Judge Miller refused the petition, mainly for the reason that the receivers are only in temporary possession of the bridge property, and could not be empowered to make permanent contracts. This decision will require the A. & P. Company to lay a cable across the river to connect their line with St. Louis.

The Guibord Case.

MONTREAL, September 29.—In the Guibord case, the Grand Jury, after a lengthy deliberation, yesterday, found no bill against the fifteen persons accused of participation in the cemetery riots.

A VISITOR'S VIEW.

What a Gossipy Correspondent Says of the Iron City—Some of the Evidences of Our Prosperity—Distinguishing Features of the City as they Appear to a Stranger—The Business Bustle and Social Life of the City.

It is interesting, sometimes, to know what visitors think of us. The following extracts from a gossipping letter to the Boston *Commercial* tells what an intelligent observer saw here, and barring some exaggerations gives a pleasant sketch of some of the distinguishing features of our city. Says the correspondent: "If the traveler should approach Pittsburgh by night, he would be forcibly reminded, if he had ever heard it, of James Parton's profane but suggestive simile, that the appearance of the city after dark was like 'hell with the lid taken off.' The entire landscape seems ablaze whichever way he may turn. Those are not the forges, but what are called 'coke ovens,' in which coal is transformed from its primitive condition into coke. From 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of this article are produced in the immediate vicinity of Pittsburgh, one-half of which goes to feed the fiery furnaces of the city itself.

THE BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH.

"As a manufacturing center, Pittsburgh is made up of two cities and eleven boroughs, covering an area of 25 square miles, and having a population of over 260,000. Its 12,000 miles of river navigation, affording carrying facilities of immense value. The two great rivers which inclose it are crossed by nine bridges, mostly of iron, over which the stream of traffic and travel constantly pours. The river shipping is as wonderful in its way as that of New Orleans, and it is claimed that the tonnage exceeds that of New York city. Some of the statistics furnished by official reports seem almost too incredible for belief. We are told that the 'city has 140 miles of factories in daily operation, twisted up into a compact tangle, all belching forth smoke, all glaring with fire, all swarming with workmen, all echoing with the clash of machinery. Actual measurement shows that there are within the limits of what the country calls Pittsburgh nearly 35 miles of manufactories of iron, of steel, of cotton and of brass alone, not mentioning manufactories of other materials, and including more than one grade than chains in iron and plows in wood. Thus, in a distance of 35½ miles of streets there are 475 manufactories of iron, steel, cotton, oil, glass, brass, copper and wood, occupying less than 300 feet each, for these factories are so contiguous on the various streets of the city that if placed in a contiguous row they would reach 35 miles, and each establishment have less than the average front stated. The glass factories alone are 27 in number, every quality of the article being manufactured, from the finest and most costly to the cheapest kind of bottle and window glass. The annual aggregate value of the production of these factories is estimated at over $7,000,000 or half the total value of all the glass made in the country. The entire extent of the manufactures of the city would require the use of more figures than we have at present room for, but it may be said that in 1874 over $19,000,000 worth of iron, $4,000,000 of steel and $3,000,000 of glass were produced by 41 of the leading firms of Pittsburgh in those three trades only.

THE EXTENT OF OUR WORKS.

"Some of the iron and steel works are small towns of themselves. One of them covers an area of 20 acres, and contains 44 puddling furnaces, 2 blast furnaces, 22 heating furnaces, hot and cold rolling mills, iron and brass foundries, a nail mill, pattern and machine shops. Near by the owners of these works have erected 130 two-story brick houses, which are tenanted by their workmen, while at their coal mines is a collection of dwellings still larger, built for the use of their miners. Until within the past eight or ten years English steel has been regarded as much superior to that of American manufacture, but to-day as good an article, either cut or rolled, is turned out of the Pittsburgh shops as has ever been imported. American steel is very fast supplanting the English on the European continent and even the organ of the British manufacturers, the London *Ironmonger*, was moved a year or two since to say: "American bolts and hinges are said to excel ours, and medium American cutlery of all kinds to be cheaper and better than any manufactured, whether here or in other countries." As a matter of course, Pittsburgh is one of the richest cities of the Union. Its banking capital is much larger than that of any other city of like size, and the only bank—the Bank of Pittsburgh—that has never suspended specie payment, is located here. We find it stated that this institution paid $1,300,000 of its liabilities in gold when it might have followed the example of other banks and paid in currency. This fact, if no other, ought to make Pittsburgh famous.

ALLEGHENY'S ATTRACTIONS.

"Crossing over into Allegheny City the visitor finds himself in a pleasanter atmosphere and with less noisy surroundings, though he by no means escapes the din of hammers and machinery which seem to form an atmosphere of sound about and around the Smoky City and its suburbs. Many of the wealthier manufacturers, whose business is carried on in the city proper, have their residences on this side of the Allegheny, and very tasteful and beautiful some of them are. The city contains nearly 75,000 inhabitants, and has eighty miles of paved streets, as well kept—the Alleghenians say better kept—than those of Boston. Several tasteful fountains are scattered through the municipality, and there are no less than two or three of the most notable of the latter being that erected to the memory of the soldiers from Allegheny county who fell during the war of the Rebellion. This occupies the most elevated spot in the city—the summit of Seminary Hill, and overlooks the beautiful park which was laid out three or four years ago by the city government. From this point of view, if a favorable time be chosen, an excellent view is had of the manufacturing portion of Pittsburgh.

THE SMOKE.

"One of the drawbacks to a residence in Pittsburgh is "that smoke!" Nobody can conceive its thickness or the amount of soot and dust deposited by it without personal experience. No one ever sees a lady dressed in white in the streets of that city. When she goes to the opera or a ball or to any female dress parade, she wraps herself up like a mummy, and goes in a coach almost hermetically sealed, so that the purity of her garments may be preserved. If a gentleman pays a visit or goes to a party, he carefully ties a pocket handkerchief about his neck, puts another like a bib and carries his white kids in his pocket until safely within doors, and out of the reach of this floating and palpable blackness. The stranger who calls for a shave at a Pittsburgh barber not only has his beard taken off, but he is surprised to find that the operator, in addition to the soaping and scraping which are generally supposed to constitute a shave, carefully and artistically washes his face, neck and ears. Pittsburgh barbers have long since acknowledged that their theory has a respectable foundation, that the inhalation of this smoke, which contains carbon, sulphur and iodine, is highly beneficial to those afflicted with lung and skin diseases, and assert that many wonderful cures have been performed by the patient simply taking up his residence there, and breathing the smoke daily. Whether this is so or not, Pittsburgh has the reputation of being the healthiest manufacturing city in the United States. The epidemics which from time to time ravage the country, rarely get a foot hold there, while there is certainly something in the atmosphere which gives the residents a hearty, healthy sort of look so different from that exhibited by the inhabitants of most manufacturing places.

OUR MILLMEN.

"It is well known that a large number, perhaps a majority, of the laborers and operatives in the great establishments of which we have spoken are foreigners—Irish, English, Germans and Welsh. The latter nationality is better represented, perhaps, than any other, especially in the great iron works. These people come from their own country as skilled workmen, and receive the highest pay. They very largely mon

DAILY GAZETTE.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 28½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 99½.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 117¼.

THE Massachusetts Republican Convention yesterday nominated Hon. A. H. RICE for Governor and inserted a resolution in the platform adopted favoring an early resumption of specie payments. The proceedings of the Convention will be found in another column.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WILSON, of Iowa, told the editor of the Philadelphia *Press* on Saturday that he was confident the Republicans would carry Iowa by 30,000 majority at the coming election. He has just passed through Ohio, and is perfectly confident of the election of Gen. Hayes.

THE Indians seem to grow more and more intractable over the Black Hills negotiation. The price asked has risen steadily, until it will require a gold mine to buy one. As those Indians have violated their treaty, and are quarrelsome and murderous, we strongly incline to the belief that forcible measures are the shortest and best.

A MOVEMENT has been started in France in connection with the Centennial enterprise, that bids fair to thoroughly rouse the enthusiasm of the French people. It is to erect a monument, some where along Long Island sound. The French are exceedingly proud of the services rendered by Lafayette, during the revolutionary war, and this fact is a connecting link, that binds us to them, and makes them feel a special interest in our Centennial. The method of celebrating it that is now proposed is to give to the event a permanent recognition.

THERE are many ways of reaching an end, besides that of direct approach. The Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi state that they are not opposed to the calling out of the militia to preserve the peace, but are against incurring expense. They would not waste the money of the State on a doubtful question! Of course, there is no difficulty in calling out and maintaining, to say nothing of transporting, militia from place to place, without money. This is, therefore, a mere technical question, of little moment,—its indirect influence only being to afford the White Leaguers the privilege of shooting negroes with impunity.

POOR ADAMS! The press seems to be determined to make him appear an inveterate office seeker, ready to receive favors from any party, and not at all particular as to the quality of the favors, at that. First he was to be President, and he wrote a letter over it, neither declining nor accepting, but indicating that, like BARKIS, he might be willin'. And now, he has suddenly retrograded to nothing more than a possible candidate for Governor of Massachusetts,—and very uncertain at that. Yet there is no lack of enthusiasm in the press over it. What a distressing thing it must be, to have the dazzling vision of official translation ever before you, and the song of your worthiness ever chanting in your ears,—but the fruition, never! POOR ADAMS.

THE *Post* is so sensitive about receiving statements of fact from any but Democratic sources, that we select from the New York *World* a few remarks, rebuking its statement that the Erie and New York platforms are practically identical on the currency question: "In his Pittsburgh speech MR. MORTON sets out to show that the inflation resolution adopted at Erie is a delusion and a snare, and that the only party which has consistently maintained the cause of paper money is the Republican party. In proof of this position, he appealed to the declaration of principles made by the Democrats of New York, and sustained, as he asserted, by those of Massachusetts, Nebraska and sixteen other States." Of course, the *Post* doesn't know anything about the currency question, but it knows the *World*. Will it believe, on the testimony of one of its own papers, that the Erie platform is a great fraud?

THE Courts of Detroit are likely to have the deciding of a very curious question, involving things spiritual as well as material. E. B. WARD, who died there last Summer, had two families,—one by a wife from whom he was divorced, and the other by his legal widow. His will was made in the interest of his second family, and the first contests its legality, on the ground that at the time of making it, he was under the control of spiritualist mediums, and a confirmed believer in Spiritualism, and, therefore, legally disqualified for making a will. The essential question is, whether a belief in Spiritualism is evidence of insanity. The officers of the asylum in which ROBERT DALE OWEN is confined, unhesitatingly declare that his belief in Spiritualism was a phase of his insanity. In the case of WARD, evidence has been produced to show that he surrendered his judgment entirely to the mediums,—governing his family, business and personal matters entirely by their advice. His will, it is stated, was made under the influence of a medium, who pretended to represent the spirit of his dead father. Arguments are being heard, and the decision will be of great interest, not merely as involving an estate of $4,000,000, beside determining a very important question. The abstract question of Spiritualism is of less importance than its actual results. Where a man surrenders his mind absolutely to others, it raises the question whether he is competent to transact business. Yet, if no other proof of insanity, or mental decay exists, it starts the very important issue where this rule will stop. A general principle already exists, and is well recognized, that a man can be legally prevented from squandering property which should go to his family,—but the other question is new.

OUR BOYS.

There are but few thoughtful parents that are not concerned for the welfare and usefulness of the rising generation, and there are but few questions that are so perplexing to fathers, as that suggested by the ever returning one, of "What is to become of our boys?" What shall be their pursuits in life? In what way shall I best fit them to take an honorable and useful part in the activities of life? Mr. FROUDE, the able English historian, in his essay upon progress, says: "A sharp lad with general acquirements, yet unable to turn his hand to one thing more than another, drifts through existence like a leaf blown before the wind." This is as true of American lads as of English. Many parents are content if they can provide for a liberal course of education at the schools, and seem to think that they have discharged their whole duty, if their sons shall have acquired a liberal education. We fear that this opinion is too prevalent. The parents' responsibility does not stop here; his sons at this point, are not fully equipped for the battle of life; they should be fitted to do some one thing well. And it should be the aim and purpose of the parent, or guardian, that the lad should be put in the way of acquiring the knowledge necessary to do some one thing well. The mechanic arts are inviting fields to the industrious educated boys; holding out munificent rewards to such, but we are sorry to say that but few of our boys of well-to-do families, are lured into such pursuits, and in consequence of this distaste for mechanical labor, we find but few apprentices. We think that we can notice within our recollection a great change in this respect in our own city. Years ago, there was scarcely a leading artisan's or mechanic's shop, that was not full of boys learning some trade; qualifying themselves for usefulness, and to provide for themselves and their future families an honorable and comfortable living. It is an interesting inquiry to make, and to try and ascertain if possible, why this change? It may be answered in part, by saying that the learned professions have greater attractions for the youthful mind, and many parents are ambitious to see some of their sons enter some one of them. Besides, great numbers seem to wish to avoid the curse pronounced that "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat thy bread." The labor of an artisan or mechanic is distasteful, and esteemed less honorable than the mental labor required in the pursuit of either of the learned professions, and hence we see what is called the learned professions crowded to excess, many of whom can scarcely ever reach mediocrity.

Some one has said that in the economy of nature, every child born into the world has its appropriate place for usefulness; but in these latter days of briefless lawyers and physicians without prescriptions, we may safely conclude that a great many have failed to find their appropriate places. An eloquent clergyman recently delivered a lecture in one of our Western cities, in which he incidentally touched upon this subject, and said that there were a great many respectable gentlemen in the learned professions who would have been more respectable as farmers and mechanics; and he had known some farmers who would have distinguished themselves, had they entered some of the learned professions. All over the country—North, East, South and West—particularly in the South and West, there are vast quantities of unemployed or idle brain power, in the possession of young lawyers and young physicians, who are waiting "for something to turn up." Without wishing to be invidious, we think that even at our own bar there are some whose lights would have shone much brighter in a mechanic's shop, than they do in the halls of Justice. In other words, there are many who do not succeed as lawyers or doctors, who would have succeeded well in some branch of the mechanic arts. We do not wish to depreciate the learned professions, nor to detract aught from their high aims and honorable usefulness, but we are not all created to fill professions, and our object is to persuade young men or boys that there are honorable and useful avocations besides the learned professions, in the prosecution of which they are more certain to acquire a competency, and attain a respectable position in society. We are indebted, in a large degree in late years, for our supplies of mechanics to foreign lands. We welcome them, but we deprecate as fraught with evil the spread of the idea that it is no longer respectable for a well-to-do citizen to apprentice his son to some tradesman, in order to acquire that knowledge that will fit him to be a useful citizen. We owe it to our sons that they all shall have some definite aim in life; that they may not be drones in the hive of humanity, but that each shall add something to the sum total of the sweets of life. How many hundreds of idle boys do we see on the streets, growing up without a definite or well-defined aim for the future? How sad to think of the perils that encompass such. "Idleness is the parent of vice." "Industry the handmaid of virtue." And it is generally true, that "All crimes of the man begin with the vagabondage of the lad." Where do we find a more honorable or reputable class of citizens than among our master mechanics? They have been, from the earliest history of this city, amongst its leading controlling spirits; many of them of great ability and sagacity, and fit to associate with, and give counsel to, the most honorable and eminent in the land.

MUTUAL ADMIRATION.

It may seem a pity to break up the mutual admiration club, such as has suddenly been established between two hitherto very incongruous contemporaries, but when it can be so easily done, perhaps it is well to do it. No. 1 published a series of garbled extracts from our columns, the object being to prove that we have spoken differently, at different times, on the currency question. No. 2, in the meantime, publishes a choice selection of billingsgate, —the product of a new light weight who has not yet followed his official predecessor to the Workhouse,—to ease off the misfortune of having unjustly and falsely assailed an honorable private citizen. No. 1 quotes approvingly No. 2, and the latter replies by quoting the former's garbled quotations from us on the currency question. As we have stated that the quotations were so garbled as to be essentially false, and as No. 2 has published them with this notification before it, we will quietly show how guiltily it lies. We give all its quotations, numbering them for easy reference:

1. "If, therefore, the people want greenbacks, and their issue saves $30,000,000 of gold interest, why should they not have them?"
2. "We do not, of course, think we need more currency at the present."
3. "We have held, and still hold, that the question of currency has nothing to do with the condition of business."
4. "We urged the Government to give us a liberal supply of currency when the panic threatened. We still think our advice was sound and right."
5. "Continue to pay the bonds and interest in gold."
6. "Greenbacks have answered all the purposes of money."
7. "—Bought food, and paid for labor, car ried forward industries, created wealth."

"Stripped of MORTON'S speech (hard money) was masterly throughout. His review of the greenback as a representative of value, not money, fully answered the opposition."

The first paragraph is from an article in which we opposed the contraction of the fractional currency, and does not propose any increase of the currency,—so that the impression sought to be created is false. We then believed, and now believe, that the policy of borrowing gold to resume upon, and issuing gold interest bonds for this gold, is essentially unsound as a financial policy; and to borrow $400,000,000 gold means the payment of $20,000,000 yearly in gold interest, for the privilege of having more gold in the treasury vaults than we now have. This is what we said in substance and still say. As we made no demand for more currency, but simply protested against borrowing gold to resume, of course the second and third paragraphs do not conflict. We still believe that when the panic came, and particularly just before it,—more currency would have been beneficial. As five, six and seven are mere statements of essential facts, we do not just know why they were quoted. We have hitherto pointed out that to endorse the ability of MORTON'S address does not include endorsing all his views. And now, when our mutual admiration society wishes to lie farther, we hope they will get more plausible material.

POLITICAL NOTES.

"IN Hayes we trust; in Allen we bust," is the Ohio motto.

HALF of the Democratic delegation to Congress from Ohio are said to have pledged themselves to Sunset Cox for Speaker.

THE Hon. Hiram Price, of Davenport, is said to be a candidate for United States Senator of Iowa. He is the second choice of the Harlan delegates.

A VOTE taken in Ohio among the passengers on the railroad between Urichville and Coshocton gave Hayes, Republican, 307, and Allen, Democrat, 102.

THE people of Iowa have two important Constitutional amendments to vote for at their next election. One of them strikes the word "white" from the Constitution, and the other strikes out the word "male," thus authorizing woman suffrage.

THE St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* publishes a revelation which fastens on Jeff Davis the responsibility for the horrors of Andersonville, Belle Isle, and Salisbury, and the cold blooded starvation of thousands of federal prisoners. Pershing's friends should immediately engage him to canvass our State for votes for the Democratic ticket.

IF the Republican party is responsible for the present panic which has occurred for the first time in fifteen years of Republican rule, even though there was an extraordinary outlay of money on account of the rebellion during that period, who is responsible for the panic of 1857, 1841, 1847 and 1857, all under Democratic rule and occurring in times of peace? Who will satisfactorily answer this question?

MR. VICTOR E. PIOLLET'S defense of Charles R. Buckalew's honesty, when that gentleman was a candidate for Governor, was complete, but unique. "I know that Buckalew is honest, by G—!" exclaimed Piollet, "for when the Pennsylvania Railroad wanted to buy the State works I had $50,000 of their money, and tried to buy him. And by G—! he wouldn't take the stuff!" Now, will Victor oblige an anxious public by showing how he can be honest who undertakes to corrupt another with a bribe? And how can a Granger finger the corruption of a railroad monopoly to use it in prostituting a member of the Legislature simply because, coming from the same section of the State, he might induce his friend to sell himself?

PERSONAL.

BISMARCK'S daughter's name is Johanna, and she is 38.

SALVINI'S English wife-that-is-to-be is said to be a big bonanza. He's vain enough himself to make the match equal.

THE Count Eulenberg, who has been betrothed to Bismarck's daughter, proves to be the same who killed a cook some years since. The betrothal is said not to be relished in liberal circles.

THOMAS FURLONG, of New Brunswick, a Catholic gentleman of fortune, has presented the Grand Lodge of the Province with a splendid portrait of the Prince of Wales, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England.

DR. DIO LEWIS, of Boston, is in California, where he proposes to remain about a year, seeking rest and recreation. Some time in the Autumn of 1870 he will set out on a tour around the world, occupying about a year in travel. Dr. Lewis is so well satisfied with San Francisco that he thinks of returning there after his tour to reside permanently.

MR. GLADSTONE'S good physical health, which has enabled him to perform so large an amount of mental labor, is gained, it appears, by vigorous exercise. A Liverpool paper says that two hours before the meeting at Hawarden, England, where he made an address, "Mr. Gladstone was engaged in his favorite exercise of felling trees. For a portion of two days he has been wielding the ax upon a large tree in the lane at the outskirts of Hawarden village, and he succeeded in bringing it to the ground late yesterday afternoon. Those who saw him say he went to work in true woodman fashion, with his braces thrown off behind him and his shirt-collar unfastened. After completing his task he walked home with his ax slung over his shoulder, and two hours afterward was at the meeting, looking not tired and weary, but quite refreshed with his bodily labor."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

NED O'BALDWIN, the Irish Giant, is dead.

THE Centennial collection in New York city amounts to $250,000.

THE express on the Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, which left Cincinnati on Tuesday evening, was run into by the freight train at Hamilton, Ohio, demolishing a sleeping car. Two men were killed and one injured.

AT Glen Cove, L. I., Tuesday night, a boat, containing Rev. Dr. Geo. B. Proteus, late pastor of All Souls Church, Brooklyn, Lewis Benjamin, and three other gentlemen, was capsized, and the two former were drowned.

AMONG the articles sold at Jay Cooke's residence, "Ogontz," on Monday, were "15 cut-glass champagnes, 24 French glass champagnes, tall; 41 French glass wines, 4 cut-glass decanters, large; 6 cut-glass decanters, small;" and then a little further on, "Ebony and buhl inlaid liquor case, with 4 decanters and 24 wines."

A REPORTER for the Philadelphia *Press* has learned from Mr. Ross that Mosher and Douglass approached a patrolman, some time before Charlie Ross' abduction, with a proposition to assist them in the abduction of a little grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt, whom they intended to hold for ransom for the sum of $50,000.

MR. T. P. NISBETT writes to the Detroit *News* that his wife several times underwent the operation known as moxa, under the charge of Dr. McBride of that city. Of the operation he says: "Dr. McBride took the moxa out of the furnace, the head a pure golden red, and with surprising dexterity applied it to the eighteen lines indicated on shoulder and arm. At each stroke a faint hiss broke the silence, but the patient did not wince. The flesh did not burn. The sensations experienced were inexpressible but not horrible. The operation was over." Some few days after the operation was repeated. It proved wholly successful.

POSTAGE SWINDLES.

Tests of the Defaced Stamps.

It is estimated that the Federal Government loses over a million dollars a year by the second using of postage stamps that after being once used were defaced by the Postoffice officials and subsequently restored to their original appearance. So serious is this loss, that the Government is very desirous of finding an ink that can be used with a pen or otherwise to deface stamps and that cannot be obliterated. Over four thousand specimens of inks have been submitted, and a large number of stamps defaced by these various inks have been sent to Professor Tonry, of this city, to determine whether he could erase the marks. Thus far not a single one of the defaced stamps has stood the test. Professor Tonry can wash the defacing marks from thirty of the ten-cent postal stamps in an hour. This demonstrates that a rogue could, by ten hours' use of chemical reagents, make $30 a day in the obliteration of the defacing marks from postage stamps. Even on the ordinary three-cent stamps a rogue might realize $15 a day. To be sure, there is a great probability of detection and severe punishment, but the fear of that might not prevent the crime. Most of the inks whose markings have thus far been tested have had aniline colors mixed with them. Some had iron as their base. Those that were most difficult of erasure had carbon for their base. Many of the inks would come off with the mere use of soap and water. A defacing ink, composed of the same chemical ingredients as the face of the stamp, or a new carbon ink, or some mechanical defacement of the postage stamp when it is used, would seem to be the only means for securing the Postoffice Department from losses whose aggregate is large.—*Baltimore American.*

QUEEN ISABELLA.

Reported Scheme to Again Place Her on the Throne.

There have been rumors of an intended new state-stroke in Spain, which General Martinez Campos is said to meditate. This time the object would be to re-enthrone Queen Isabella. On this matter we have received the following communication: When the last military pronunciamento was carried out it had been agreed upon by the conspirators to bring back first, Alfonso to Madrid, and then, after a little time, when things would have somewhat settled down, also the ex-Queen, his mother. It was upon this understanding that she furnished part of the money required for corrupting the army. The advisers of Alfonso, however, have hitherto been unwilling to let Isabella come back to the capital, lest the difficulties of the situation, which are already very great, should become overwhelming. At the same time it must be acknowledged that the boy-monarch himself, though not expressing a desire for the return of his mother, has repeatedly shown a melancholy weariness of spirit to such a degree as to render those who surround him very uneasy. In this state of things it seems that the ex-Queen has approached one or two of the commanders who played a part in the last *coup d' etat* with very pressing demands,—perhaps backed by fresh substantial arguments, for a fulfillment of the original compact. Should, however, an event of the kind indicated really occur, we may look forward to serious scenes of disturbance.—*London Examiner.*

"Three Months a Free Man."

The Prejudice Against Color in America and England Compared.

A Colored Man's Complaints—The Jubilee Singers in England and Scotland—London Boarding House and Railroad Incidents, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

GUILDFORD, (England) Sept. 5, 1875.

For the fourth or fifth time I have attempted to keep a promise made to many of my Pittsburgh friends while there, to wit: to write a letter to the Pittsburgh GAZETTE. If, therefore, you regard this as worthy of a place in your valuable paper, you will assist a wandering "Jubilee Singer" in redeeming his pledges.

Three Months a Free Man.

I have no doubt but what the first thing I would be asked (or at least one of the first questions) would be how do you like England? To which I would reply, in what seems to be the strongest term with which an Englishman expresses his extreme delight, "Capital!" But I would add, to express my feelings in my own language, that although born in the "Land of the free and the home of the brave," under the glorious Stars and Stripes, and was what is called there a colored man, yet I have never known practically the meaning of the word Freedom in its highest sense *but three months* in my life, and though it is with shame for my own boasted land of Freedom I say it, yet it is true that those three months have been spent in Great Britain; for it is three months and three days since my feet first touched British soil.

Two days after arriving I had quite a heated discussion with Mr. Dickinson (a former member of the Jubilee Singers, but now a student at Edinburgh,) with reference to the difference between the Americans and the English on the color question. He had spent over two years in this country, which has convinced him of the fact that there is no prejudice here. I then maintained that there was but little prejudice in America, especially in the Northern States. But the three months I have spent in this country have convinced me, as no argument could have then convinced, and nothing less than experience ever could, that I did not realize my own blindness. And I now affirm that no black man, born and raised in the United States of America, can realize what it is to be absolutely FREE. And I further assert, that no black man in America can realize what he suffers, and what a depressing and humiliating influence his manhood and higher nature is under until he is able to rise above and breathe an atmosphere untainted by the deadly and polluting poison of American prejudice. I realize that this is strong language, and no one regrets more than I do that I am compelled to write in this manner, but I only state the facts.

Let me in a few words tell you what this freedom of which I speak is. I have said that no black man in America can realize what it is, neither can a white man; for he does not realize what he (many times unconsciously) compels us to endure. Think what it would be to be able to go to any hotel, restaurant or confectionary, or any place of amusement, and not simply to be able to make your way in at the point of some law, but to be absolutely welcomed—no better, but just the same as any other man who pays his money—and not have to be stuck away in some hole or corner, lest some of the other customers will see you, and be one indignant because a "nigger's" money pays for just the same as his does, and is just as gladly received. If it is possible, just imagine what it is to be from home at meal-time, and without the slightest hesitation, walk into any restaurant or eating house, and get what you want, without any one to make you feel uncomfortable, or be compelled to walk by half a dozen or more places, in order to find some man who dares defy public opinion at the risk of his business by letting you have, in some secluded nook, what you want, and taking your money for it. If you go into a store for goods the clerks do not all suddenly get too busy to wait upon you, and cast a significant smile at the one, who after all, is compelled to wait on you, or who happens to be just as much in need of the goods as any one else, as if to say: "Ah! you have to wait on a nigger," as is very often the case in America. If you enter a "buss" and there is no American (I mean white) there is no one to draw up her dress least you block it, or turn up his nose, or look scornful at you. If for any reason you walk the streets with a white person of either sex, no one says, "Look at the nigger with a white person," or looks upon the one with you as if hence forth they are to be shunned as lepers. Perhaps some will say that this is because we are "Jubilee Singers." If so, to such I would reply, I was a Jubilee Singer in America before I was in England.

In order to more fully illustrate to what a deplorable extent this prejudice exists in America, and how literally free from it this country is, let me say a word about the treatment of the Jubilee Singers as such in the two countries. The American incident I am about to mention occurred in "Classic and anti-slavery Oberlin." It was during a convention of clergymen in that place and the Jubilee Singers being in town were invited to sing one afternoon at the convention. They were duly announced, and were assigned them in the rear. The white singers on coming in were quite indignant and began in the most insulting manner to make disrespectful remarks about the Jubilees, loud enough to be heard by them. Hoping, I dare say, to drive them out or so insult them that they would not sing. But their efforts were of no effect, for they had by that time become used to cuffs and insults, for they had been hooted, mobbed, bought and sold, and as freemen they had been turned out of hotels at the dead hour of night, the ladies had been compelled to pay first-class fare and ride in smoking cars, boats, &c., in short, had been thoroughly vexed with the negro life in America, and they stood their ground. How different was their treatment here. For three weeks they sang in one of Mr. Moody's meetings. A hall had been built for him in the east of London, with seatings for about twelve thousand. The choir consisted of about one hundred persons. Seats were assigned to us in front and next to the platform. Every member of the hall received us with the utmost kindness and instead of trying to insult us, they tried in every conceivable way to make us feel welcome, and near the close of the series of meetings a tea was given for the stewards, officers and choir, about 175 in all; we were invited. We spent an hour or more socially with them before tea, then promiscuously the ladies and gentlemen coupled themselves off, and arm in arm we all went to the tent to partake of the sumptuous repast provided for them. No two of the jubilees sat together, and no one was there to insult or in any other way make us feel unwelcome. We were simply treated as any white people would have been under the same circumstances.

EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND, Sept. 8, 1875.

I began this letter in England, and intended to have sent it before coming here, but one or two other events have transpired which I think I will mention. As the subject of this letter is the American prejudice, I shall have to reserve for another letter what I would like to say in a more general way of this country. We reached this grand old city three days ago, which in some respects resembles old Pittsburgh, but to my mind is more picturesque. I have seen, but have not as yet been in John Knox's house and church. I have been in the cave on the banks of the beautiful Eske where he used to hide from the soldiers of King Charles. It was also the hiding place for four years of Robert the Bruce. It is really wonderful, cut as it is, out of the solid rock. I have stood on the spot where Knox used to preach to the multitudes from the opposite bank. I have never seen a more beautiful and picturesque spot than is presented to the eye from this point up and down the winding Eske as it receives its supply from the rills that come leaping down o'er jutting crags and from winding brooklets which empty themselves into this shallow crystal stream. But more about this some other time.

London Boarding House Incident.

On our way here from Guildford, where I commenced this letter, we stopped one day in London, at a fine private boarding house in Queen's Square. I will not give her name or number, for it is quite a prominent quarter for Americans, and several Pittsburghers, among them Supt. Brown and Rev. Dr. Vernon, of Emory Church, East Liberty, have been there this summer. But I fear if it were generally known that we stopped there, it would, if not entirely stop her American custom, evidently injure her so far as Americans are concerned. But to my story. While we were there, or rather the day we got there, (for we were out at the time of which I now speak,) a man from Indiana came there and engaged board for himself and family. He sent his luggage and was to come himself the next day. But when they came the next morning we were just through with our morning devotions, and, of course, all in the house. They walked in and saw us, and walked out and left us, went two doors below, and sent for their traps. The landlady did not know what on earth to think of such conduct. We knew, but for our country's sake, we were ashamed to tell her. But had they known it, they need not have gone, for we left in a couple of hours ourselves.

On reaching the station (or depot, as you call it,) we saw a tall man and woman whom we suspected of being Americans. Soon our suspicions were confirmed when we saw him looking after some ponderous trunks marked, "Ky." We resolved to have some fun, at our friend, brother, and fellow citizen's expense. So, as there are eleven of us, we could pretty well have one in each of the first class compartments of the train, and the last I saw of our good Kentucky brother he was hurriedly passing from one compartment to another, evidently looking for a first class compartment without an "infernal nigger." Whether he succeeded or not I am unable to say, but I know we got to Edinburgh "just the same." And stopping at "Darling's Regent Hotel," a first class temperance hotel, where may be seen floating from the flagstaff the Stars and Stripes in honor of our presence. *Some* of us have been foolish enough to think that some of our fellow countrymen, of whom there are many in the city, feel like tearing it down when they come to learn for whom it is hoisted, and find it is to do honor to negroes, some of whom have risked their lives to defend it from the assaults of traitors, who have always shared its benefits, a thought which makes my blood boil when I think how black men fought for the establishment of the Government whose emblem it is. How like water he has poured out his blood in defence of that flag when he could not call it his own, and yet he is hated, degraded, spit upon, tormented, or murdered, in the country to which he has ever been true. While this country, against whom he has fought, whose Major Pitcain fell in one of the Revolutionary battles, wounded by the gun shot of Salem, a black soldier, treats him in all respects as a man and brother, and I regret to be compelled, in conclusion, to say that of my whole life time, though born and reared in the "land of the free and the home of the brave," and in the so-called free North, on the Western Reserve, so that yet with shame I say the only three months of my life I have spent free from prejudice and influences crushing in their tendency to my manhood, is the three months I have spent in England, Wales and Scotland.

T. J. LOUDIN, Jubilee Singers,
Address, 27 Paternoster Row,
London, E. C.

Sewickley Session and the Sabbath.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Knowing that your journal has always been friendly to the correct observance of the Sabbath, I take the liberty of sending you some observations on the subject.

In the *Presbyterian Banner*, of September 29th, appears the following answer of the Session of Sewickley Church to the instructions of the Allegheny Presbytery, requiring said Session to take order in regard to the inconsistency of allowing the senior editor (R. P. Nevin) of the *Sunday Leader* to remain a member of that church. The Session says:

"*Resolved*, That, recognizing the sacredness of the Sabbath, yet, having considered the resolution of Presbytery in all its bearings, we respectfully answer that, for the peace and harmony of our own church and of the Church at large, we deem it unwise and of doubtful expediency to press this matter to an act of discipline, as it opens up the entire Sabbath question in all its practical bearings."

This answer of the Sewickley Session, intended to present their reasons for retaining in membership a man who in part owns and edits a Sunday paper, was not satisfactory to the Presbytery—and that for obvious considerations:

1. The Session says, "We recognize the sacredness of the Sabbath." But do they? Webster defines "sacredness" as follows, slightly abridged: "The state of being consecrated to God, to his worship, or to religious uses, holiness, sanctity, as the sacredness of the Sabbath." Now from this definition it is obvious that the publication and sale of the *Sunday Leader* is a gross violation of "the sacredness of the Sabbath." Yet this Session have suffered this notorious profanation in the membership of their church for many years, without a word of reproof! Is it true, therefore, that they regard "the sacredness of the Sabbath" so? We think their actions speak louder than their words.

2. This reasoning is greatly strengthened when we consider the character of this Sunday paper. Dr. Hodge, in his report on the subject, said that it was "not always infidel in its character." In other words, it does not teach open infidelity *every Sunday*—only in some of its issues! Well, does infidelity recognize the obligation of the Fourth Commandment? By no means. Does infidelity respect the precept, "In it (the Sabbath) thou shalt do no work?" Does infidelity regard "the sacredness of the Sabbath?" How, then, can we give credit to the Session when they quietly, for years, tolerate these gross infractions of the moral law in the bosom of their church? This is the sort of teaching which one of the managers of the *Sunday Leader* carries in large packages every Sabbath into the bounds of the Sewickley congregation—and this agent of infidelity, we learn, is a leader in the choir of the church where this Session has chief authority! These facts throw doubt over the assertion of the Session, that they "recognize the sacredness of the Sabbath!"

3. But the Session plead, in defence of their toleration of these infidel teachings, "the peace and harmony of their church." This is certainly a very extraordinary plea from such a body! They say it would *be unwise and inexpedient* to compel the editor of this infidel paper to leave the church, or at least to abandon the business of disseminating infidel literature! In another article, I propose, with your leave, Mr. Editor, to look at this matter.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, September 30, 1875.

A quiet and tame experience befell the banks yesterday, there being a slight accumulation of funds, but nothing else that is noteworthy. The demand for funds rather increases than otherwise, but the pressure of the rigid rule applied prevents any large outgo of money. Paper must be good, and names are noticed with critical closeness. Yet the banks are anxious to accomodate customers so far as they prudently can. It cannot be doubted, however, that despite the pressure of the times, the growth of the city in dwellings and fine class residences, has rarely been greater, any one year, than during the present. It argues a large amount of unemployed capital in private hands, and a disposition to safely invest it in real estate. The purchase market, so far as houses are concerned, is very poor.

The decreasing stock of gold in New York is still the point of most interest in financial affairs there. Very little relief is expected from the Treasury before the November interest begins to come out, and the only relief looked for in New York now is the importation of gold from London. But in this case the cost of importation comes off the price of our products sold, because nothing but the great depression in the price of the exchange made against exports of products will indnce bankers to buy the exchange and import the gold. In fact, this scarcity of gold obliges the produce exporters to discount their bills at a heavy shave to get the money, and this of course has a depressing effect on the whole export trade.

A significant circular is being sent from Washington to the most prominent national bankers throughout the country, asking their opinion about the advisability of establishing a central redemption agency in New York City for the redemption of National Bank notes, independent of the Redemption Agency in Washington. We presume this is to feel or put out to test the sentiment of the National Banks on the subject of preparing for specie resumption by some organization of the banks to be controlled in New York. It looks like a revival of the old scheme of a grand central redemption United States consolidated National Bank, which was started in New York several years ago. But the national bankers of the West will, we think, feel inclined to keep themselves out of the control of New York, and if they issue circulation at all, will not put themselves in a position to be obliged to redeem it in New York, and Washington, too, besides at their own counters.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	117¼	5-20's 1868—coupon	121¼
U.S.'s, 1881, coup.	122¼	10-40's—	115¾
" 1864	113¼	Currency 6's	124
" 1865	119½	New 5 per cents	118
" 1867	120¾	10-40's—coupons	117¾
5-20's 1867	120¾		

RAILWAYS

N. Y. Cen	102	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	69¾
I. C	97¼	Toledo & Wabash	8¾
C. C. & I. C	92	Pacific Mail	39
St. Paul	84¾	Adams Express	101
Do. Pref	64¾	American Express	58
Michigan Southern	93¾	United States Express	43½
Do. Central	87	W., Fargo & Co. Ex.	79
North Western Com	39¾	Quicksilver	15
Do. Pref	56¾	Pacific of Mo.	10
Rock Island	108	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19
Cleve. & Pitts	89½	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	39¾	Iron Mountain	—
Western Union Tel.	79¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (B)	56¾	Cen.-Trans(B)	48¾
Reading (S)	56¾	Empire Co. (B)	34
U. S. C. & I. Co. (S)	12¾	Penn. Co. (S)	97
Oil Creek (S)	10¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's(B)	75¾
Lehigh Valley (S)	61¾		

NEW YORK, September 29, 1875.

The money market was easy at 2; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $474,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $200,000. The clearings were $28,000,000. Bankers' balances $82. Gold closed at 117¼, after selling at 116¾ to 117¾. The rates paid for borrowing were 3-64, 1-16, 1-32, 3-32 and 5-64 per diem. Governments were steady. Railroad bonds were steady, with the principal business in Pacific issues, Northwest and Ohios consolidated. State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened strong and higher, with a general advance in prices. The improvement ranged from ¼ to 3 per cent. as compared with the closing quotations yesterday. The extreme advance was in Michigan Central, which rose to 87. Pacific Mail advanced from 38¾ to 39¾. Western Union from 75½ to 76¾. Lake Shore from 53¾ to 54¾. Northwest from 39¾ to 40, St. Paul from 84¼ to 84¾, Ohios from 16¾ to 17, Wabash from 6¾ to 7¼, Hannibal & St. Joseph from 19 to 19¾, and Missouri Pacific from 43¾ to 45¼. The advance in other shares was ¼ to ¾ per cent. At the second call there was a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent. from the highest point. Pacific Mail declining to 39, Western Union to 76¼, Northwest to 39½, Lake Shore to 53¾, and St. Paul to 84¼.

The advance in gold and the decline in stocks were caused by rumors about failures of corporations and individuals, which proved to be without foundation. Stocks during the last hour of business were active and firmer, with a recovery of ¼ to ¾ from the decline occasioned by the rumors of failures. At the close there was a slight reaction, but the final quotations were nearly all higher than those of last night.

Vice President Scott, of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to-day submitted a statement to the directors. The earnings for July show net profits of $89,294, and those of August $143,237, making total net earnings for two months of $232,531, an increase of $147,396 over the corresponding months last year. The figures of the company show that from March 1st, 1875, to the present time there has been a net reduction in the liabilities of $1,467,234, and also that the present indebtedness and assets are very evenly balanced.

The transactions on the Stock Exchange aggregated $265,000 shares, of which 100,000 were Pacific Mail, 38,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwest common, 3,000 St. Paul common, 9,000 Erie, 74,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 4,000 Union Pacific.

Governments—United States coupons of 1881, 123; 5-20s of 1864, 119; 5-20s of 1865, 119¼; 5-20s of 1865, new, 119¼; 5-20s of 1867, 120; 5-20s of 1868, 121; new 5s, 118; 10-40s, 116; 10-40 coupons, 117; currency 6s, 124.

State Bonds—Tennessee, old, 51; do, new, 49½; Virginia, new, 40; do old 40; Missouri 6s, 101½.

Stocks—Western Union Telegraph Co., 75½; Pacific Mail, 39; Adams Express, 101; Fargo Express, 78; American Express, 57½; United States Express, 43¾; New York Central 102½; Erie, 16½; do preferred, 34; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 130; Michigan Central, 86¾; Union Pacific, 69½; Illinois Central, 97½; Pittsburgh, 91; Northwest common, 39½; do preferred, 55; New Jersey Central, 110½; Rock Island, 107½; St. Paul, 84½; do preferred, 63½; Wabash, 6¾; do preferred, 7; Fort Wayne, 98; Terre Haute, 6; do preferred, 18; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 102; Ohio & Mississippi, 16¾; Indiana Central, 9; Burlington & Quincy, 111¾; Hannibal & St. Jo, 19; Delaware & Lackawanna, 22; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 19½; Central Pacific, 64½; Union, 44.

LONDON, September 29—5 P. M.—Consols, 93 11-16; 15-20s of '65, 106½; 10-40s, 104¾; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central, 92½; Erie, 15¾; do preferred, 31¾.

PARIS, September 29.—Rentes 65f 25c.

FRANKFORT, September 29.—U. S. new 5s, 99¾.

Cincinnati Horse Market.

The general market is dull. Sales are slow, and most of the Stock offered consists of cheap horses. Sales in the Fifth street auctions for the last week footed up 310 head, against 325 head for the preceding week. Of last week's sales, there was a shipment to South Carolina at $85@125 per head; to Winchester, Kentucky, at $35@70, and to Louisiana at $35@60. The run of prices may be quoted unchanged, as follows: Plugs $20@40, common work $50@85, common drivers $65@90, medium drivers $90@120, street car $85@110, Boston chunks $85@120, good harness horses for home use $120@150, extra harness horses $150@200, heavy draft $150, $200 and $300. In the Mule market prices are as follows: 14 hands $75@90, 15 hands $110@135, 16 hands $150@175.—*Commercial.*

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1875.

The only new features to notice in connection with the leading markets is that while Grain and Provisions are firmer, under the influence of late reports from the sources of supply, Coffees and Sugars, for the same reasons, are easier. In the aggregate, there is a fair volume of business in general merchandise, although orders, as a rule, are small, as compared with what they usually are at this season of the year.

APPLES—We can report sales, in a jobbing way, at $2a4 per barrel, according to quality.

BUTTER—Prime to choice solid packed, 25a28; do. roll, 28a30c; creamery roll, 31a32.

As noted in our last, the receipts are increasing, and the market is easier.

CHEESE—The market is fairly active and firm, with an increasing demand, and prices are tending upward; prime Ohio Factory, 12a12½-2 in a jobbing way.

DRIED PEAS—New are offering at $1,90a2, but the demand is light as yet.

EGGS—There is an increasing demand, and with light receipts and a light stock, the market is firm, and prices are advancing; we now quote at 22a23—but few sales as yet above 22c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and prices remain unchanged. Old winter wheat flour quoted at $7,00a7,50 for red, and $7,75a8,25 for amber and white; old spring wheat $7,00a7,25, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas.

GROCERIES—Our dispatches of yesterday, both from New York and Baltimore, indicate that those markets are easier. The latest Rio telegram, 25th inst., shows no material change in the position of the market there, except that the purchases for the United States are not so large, and stock slightly reduced. A. Thomson & Co., of New Orleans, telegraph to Mr. J. R. Hunter, of this city, the first arrival of new crop Molasses at that point, and that it sold from 62 1-2 to 90. Refined Sugars are easier, and an early decline is not improbable.

SUGARS.

Crushed	12	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	12	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	11	Porto Rico	8¾@9¾
N. O. Sugar	8¾@9¾	Refined Yellows	8¾@10

COFFEES.

Rio Good	22 @23	Roasted loose	29¾
Rio Prime	25 @26	R. Java, top	37
Rio Fancy	28 @27	R. Java, loose	38¾
R. Rio, lb pkgs	20		

RICE.

Rangoon, per lb	7¾@8	Patna, per lb	7¾@8
Carolina, per lb	9@9¾		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	47@70
Demarara	50@55		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	60@65
Maryland	45	White Drips	80@70
New Orleans	60@75	Refinery	30@35

GRAIN—The market for Wheat continues pretty much the same as noted for several days past; the arrivals of new are increasing, while old is in light stock and in demand; old red may be quoted at $1,45a1,50, and new do. at $1,20a1,30. Oats market is possibly a shade firmer, but there has been no quotable change in prices for several days; Penna. and Ohio, 43a45; western white, 46a47c. Corn continues dull and offers, but, as compared with the past few days, unchanged; shelled quoted at 69a71c on track, and car at 72a74c, according to quality. Rye continues quiet and nominally unchanged; 85a90c. Penna. and Ohio fall Barley, $1,25a1,30, according to quality and color.

HAY—The offerings from country wagons was unusually large on Monday and Tuesday, but it was pretty well disposed of, and prices were maintained, ranging from $18a21 per ton, according to quality and condition. Baled is still quoted $16a18 for prairie, and timothy at $20a22.

OATS—$2,00 per 80 per bbl.

POTATOES—The market is dull, under the influence of increased receipts, and prices are weak and drooping. Irish quotable by the carload at 40a45c per bushel on track. Sweets unchanged at $2,50a3,50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The market continues fairly active, and while there has been no quotable change in prices since the date of our last report, the tendency, especially for Sugar-cured meats, is upward.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	16¾	Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	14¾
Do. Sugar Cured	17¾	Do. half bbls	14¾
Do. Fast Brands	18¾	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	14¾
Dried Beef, Ex. Sm'd	14¾	Do. in bbls	15¼
Do. Pickled, old	13¾	Do. in buckets	15¾
Beef Tongues, S. C.	47 50	Do. in 3 caddies	17¾
per doz	—	Do. in 5 lbs	17¾
Bacon Shoulders	11¾	Do. in 10 lbs	17¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	18¾
Short Ribs	13¾	Do. 5 lb do	18
Clear Sides	13¾	Do. 10 lb do	17¾
Mess Pork, per bbl	$22,75	Carbon Oil	—
Miner's Land Oil	—	Cheese	—
Lard Oil	$1,10		

PEACHES—Continue dull, and will soon be out of season; selling at 50@$1,25 per box.

POULTRY—Live Chickens per pair, 40a50c; by the coop.

RAGS—Good mixed, 2¼a3.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy Seed at $2,80a2,85 to the trade, and $2,95a3 in a small way.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1875.

ARRIVALS.

Following were the arrivals of live stock at the Pittsburgh Central Stock Yards for the past four days, and, to afford a comparison, we append those of the corresponding time last week also:

Cattle.

	Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday	32 cars	34 cars	32 cars	10 cars.
Monday	24 "	41 "	24 "	6 "
Tuesday	13 "	77 "	13 "	38 "
Wednesday	9 "	60 "	13 "	19 "
Total	98 "	212 "	74 "	74 "
Last week	122 "	138 "	105 "	73 "

Briggs, Dock & Drum, Wholesale Dealers and Commission Merchants for the sale of Live Stock at the East Liberty Stock Yards, report concerning the market, as follows:

CATTLE.

Trade thus far has been very unsatisfactory to sellers, nearly all of whom agree in reporting the market this week as having been the worst they have experienced for several months. The run of yard cattle shows an increase of 83 cars, as compared with the same time last week; of through consignments there was a falling off of 44 cars, making an aggregate increase of 39 cars; the average quality was similar to what it has been for some time past, the bulk of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades, but it is worthy of mention in this connection that the latter sold more readily, and that, too, at better prices, relatively, than the former. There was a fair demand from country buyers, and while drovers sold without much shrinkage at full last week's rates, prime shipping steers, in consequence of the demoralized condition of the eastern markets, were quoted dull at a decline of a 1-4 to 1-2 of acent per pound. The sales up to noon to-day footed up 2,439 head, against 1,813 same time last week; it should be borne in mind that the great proportion of the purchases were made by country buyers, as Philadelphia and New York buyers are still holding off, buying very sparingly even at the reduction, in hopes probably of being able to force a still further decline. The indications at this writing are that the largest proportion of the best cattle will go through in first hands, as owners will refuse to make any further concessions, preferring to take their chances in the east. There was a fair supply of Texas and Cherokees, and these, too, suffered considerable of a shrinkage in prices; one lot of 19 head of wintering close on to 1,100, said to have been of fine quality and in good condition, was sold at 4,45—the same cattle last week would have brought close on to 5c, and there was one car of very inferior Texans sold at 2 1-2c.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,400a1,500 steers	5,50a5,65
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. steers	5,25a5,50
Fair 1,000a1,100 lb. steers	4,50a5,00
Stockers, 800a1,000 lb	4,00a5,00
Texans and Cherokees	3,50a4,50
Inferior rough stock	2,50a3,50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

On Monday there was a fair supply, trade was a little slow at last week's prices; on Tuesday the arrivals having been heavy, the market opened up slow, with a decline on the best grades, while for common stock it was difficult to effect sales at any price. On Wednesday (to-day) with a supply in excess of the demand, most of the buyers having bought all they wanted on Monday and Tuesday, trade was slow, with a still further shrinkage in prices. It is suggested that it would be better for owners of common half-fatted sheep to keep them at home; they are worth almost, if not altogether, as much there as can be obtained for them here. As we close our report, there are several carloads remaining unsold, and the outlook for the balance of the week is anything but bright.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 95a100 lbs	5,25a5,50
Prime 85a90 lbs	4,75a5,25
Good 80a85 lbs	4,25a4,50
Fair 75a80 lbs	4,00a4,12
Common 70a75 lbs	3,25a3,50
Indianas, as per quality	4,00a5,25
Lambs—dull	4,00a5,00
Stock Ewes—not wanted	

HOGS.

The receipts continue light, and corn-fed Yorkers have been advancing from 25@35c per cwt since the date of our last report, and for this grade there has been and is still an active demand. Philadelphia hogs selling slowly, and with a few carloads over and above the actual wants of Philadelphia buyers, prices could not possibly be maintained—nothing but the continued light receipts keeps up the market for this class of hogs. There are fewer grass hogs arriving this week than usual, but the supply of this kind is fully up to the demand, which has been very limited all season.

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	5,00a5,50
York Hogs—corn-fed	5,00a5,50
Grassers, as per quality	4,25a4,50
Rough Stags, old sows	4,00a7,00

All drafts must be attached to the original shipping bill, and in no case drawn for more than two-thirds of stock. Please telegraph amount of draft and car Nos. We engage in no speculation. Commissions, $10 per car.

J. B. Sedwick is our authorized agent at Indianapolis, Ind.

BRIGGS, DOCK & DRUM.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, September 29, 1875.

The Crude market was slightly demoralized this forenoon; prices dropped from 7 1-2 to 10c per bbl., but later in the day there was a slight reaction, and at the close shipment was held at $1,60, whereas early in the day it was offered at $1,58a1,58 1-2. It is said that a large quantity of tank oil has been thrown upon the market within the past few days, and to this probably, more than anything else, may be attributed the decline to which reference has been made. Refined also weak and lower; Philadelphia, 13 1-2; on Penna. cars here quotable at 10¾a11, a decline of ⅜ to 1-2 of a cent per gallon, as compared with the highest point. Refiners here, it is said, have sold freely within the past week or two, and as the most of them have fair stocks of Crude, a large proportion of it contracted for prior to the advance, they are supposed to be in good shape, and the indications generally warrant the prediction that the last part of the season will be much better than the first.

The Barrel market continues firm, and prices are still advancing; sales of city make to-day, ordinary size, at $1,60; countries quoted at $1,40a1,45.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J. Bushnell	Standard O W	1,125
B. S. Duncan	Radiant O W	885
Lockhart & F	Brilliant O W	866
J. Bushnell	Crystal O W	394
B. S. Duncan	Liona O W	326
S. Craig	Citizens O W	234
G. M. Robinson	Lqomis O W	231
S. Craig	Star O W	163
S. Craig	Bly O W	80
G. M. Robinson	Bentals O W	74
Total		4,378

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F. & Co	870
J. T. Stockdale	Warden, F. & Co	150
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	400
Lockhart & F	Warden, F. & Co	156
Vesta O W	Geo. Pohl	850
H. S. A. Stewart	Geo. Pohl	131
Wormsey, M. & Co.	John S. Davis	200
W. P. Logan & Co.	John S. Davis	300
King & G	John S. Davis	252
Citizens Ref'g Co	John S. Davis	200
J. C. Kirkpatrick	John S. Davis	50
D. Bly & Co	A. H. Logan	200
Central Ref'g Co	Central Ref'g Co	200
Wormsey, M. & Co.	Central Ref'g Co	300
Total		4,219

Cincinnati Coal Market.

The market has been firm during the week, and a nadvance was established on some both wholesale and retail. Youghiogheny coal afloat is all or nearly all sold, and our quotations are merely nominal. We quote the closing prices of Youghiogheny at 10c afloat, and 14a16c delivered; Ashland, 7½c, afloat, and 11c delivered; Ohio river, 7c. afloat, and 11a12c. delivered; Raymond City, 9c. afloat, and 13a15c. delivered; Hocking Valley on cars and Hocking Valley at elevator, 11c., and 13a14c. delivered.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 29, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and firm; new extras $5,12½a5,50.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Chicago spring, sales at $1,09¾a1,11 spot, closed at $1,09¾ spot, $1,09¾ bid seller September; sales at $1,07¾a1,10 seller October, closed at $1,08 seller October, $1,07¾a1,07¾ seller November, $1,09½ seller year; No. 3 98a98¾c; rejected 86½a86¾c. Corn firm; No. 2 56c spot; 54c bid seller October; 47¼c seller November; 45c year; rejected 53¾a54c. Oats steady; No. 2 35c spot; 32½c seller October, 31¾c November. Barley active and firm; $1,10 spot; $1,03¾a1,04 seller October. Rye firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and steady at $21,90a22,00 spot; $21,85 seller September, $21,75 seller October. Lard dull at 13½c spot or October.

WHISKY—Dull and lower at $1,15.

On Call Board wheat was firmer at $1,09a1,10 for Sept. $1,07a1,07¾ October. Oats steady at 36a36½c; September 32½c. Pork unchanged. Lard 13@13½c.

New York.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Flour steady; receipts 10,000 barrels; superfine western and State $3a5,45; common to good $6,70a6; good to choice $6,05a6,50; white wheat extra $6,30a7,50, extra Ohio, $5,05a7,50. St. Louis $5,85a8. Corn firm; receipts 60,000 bushels; western mixed 49a52c; white 45a56c. Hay heavy at 70c. Coffee quiet at 19¼a22½c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7 3-4a8¼c; prime 8½c. Molasses and rice in moderate demand and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and lower; crude 6 3-4a 6½c, refined 13 3-4c. Rosin firm at $1,75a 1,80. Turpentine 32¼c. Eggs firm at 28a 28½c for western. Pork lower at $22,00a22,25. Beef unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Middles quiet; western long clear 12½c. Lard lower; prime steam 13 3-4c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 6¾a12¾c. Whisky steady at $1,19 1-4a1,20. Wool steady at 28a46c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Sugar dull; jobbing common 8¾c; good common 8½c; fair to fully fair 8¾a9½c; prime to choice 9¼a9¾c. Molasses: Sparing demand; new Louisiana syrup 50a62c. Flour dull; superfine $4,75; double $5,25; treble $5,50a 6,75; choice family $7a7,25; patent process $8,25a8,50. Corn meal dull and lower; 65 Corn dull and lower; 70¾c. Oats dull; choice St. Louis 53c. Bran quiet; $1,05. Hay quiet; ordinary $20a22; prime $23a24. Pork dull and lower; offered at $22. Dry Salt meats quiet; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13¾c. Bacon dull; 9¾, 14¾a14¾c. Hams quiet, ordinary to choice sugar cured 12¾a15¾c. Lard quiet; tierce refined 14½c; keg 15¾c. Coffee: ordinary to prime 18¼a 21¾c. Whisky steady; $1,20a1,21.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 29.—Petroleum unchanged. Flour quiet; superfine $4,87½a5; extras $5,37½; high grades $8a9. Rye flour in better demand; old red $4,50a5; white 45c. Rye: 90a92c. Corn lower at 71 a75c. Oats depressed; mixed 40a42c; white 43a48½c. Provisions firmer. Pork: $22,45 a22,50. Lard: 13¾a14¾c. Whisky weak at $1,20. Butter steady. Beef quiet and Bradford county extra 32a34c; first 28a30c; western extra 26a28c; firsts 22a24; rolls extras 25a28c; firsts 24a25c. Cheese steady; western 10a11c. Eggs quiet; western fresh 27a28c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; amber western $1,35; mixed do $1,34. Corn steady at 65c. Oats firm; western mixed white 52a53c; do 51½c. Rye steady at 73@80c. Hay unchanged. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $23,25@23,50. Bulk meats 9¼, 9¾@12¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10¾@10½c; clear rib 14c. Hams 15¾@16c. Lard dull at 14¾c. Butter firm; western extras 30c; firsts 25@ 26c. Petroleum easier; crude 6¾c; refined 13½@13¾c. Coffee firm; jobbing at 19½@ 22½c. Whisky steady at $1,18.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, September 29.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat active; No 3 white Wabash $1,25; No 1 white Michigan $1,26½; No 2 $1,15; amber Michigan $1,27; seller October $1,27½. Corn dull; high mixed 60c; sellerN ovember 65c; low mixed 59½c; no grade 56c; damaged 53c. Oats dull; No 2 spot and October 38½c; seller November 39c; white 43c; Michigan spot and seller October 38c; rejected 31½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—Cotton quiet; 13c. Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat quiet and weak; red $1,35a 1,40. Corn dull; 58a60c. Oats active; 30a 45c. Barley firm and unchanged. Rye scarce and firm; 75a80c. Pork steady; coming $21,75a22. Lard quiet, unchanged; 13¾c; prime steam 13¾c; kettle 13¾a13¾c. Bulk meats quiet; 8¾, 12¾a12¾c. Bacon steady; shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13½c; clear sacre at 13¾a14c. Whisky firm; $1,14.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour firm, especially on lower grades; superfine $4,25a4,50. Wheat dull at $1,50. Corn firmer at 52¾a53c. Oats: held firmly at 37¾a38½c. Barley strong at $1,25a1,30. Rye dull at 70c. Pork dull at $22,50. Bacon firmer at 9½, 9¾, 13¾, 14¾a14¾c. Lard dull at 13¾c. Bulk meats higher at 8¾, 8¾, 12 13¾c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, September 29.—Cotton dull and easier; middling upland 6 15-16d; Orleans 7 1-16d; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export, and 4,700 bales American. Pork dull at 75s. Beef 80s. Tallow 47s. Turpentine 23s. Cheese 52s. Flour: extra State western 22s. Wheat: spring No 1 9s 6d; No 2 Chicago 8s 8d; No 2 Milwaukee 9s. Corn: mixed 29s.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 29.—Wheat quiet, steady and unchanged, held at $1,35 for No 1, and rejected 90c. Corn weak; high mixed shelled 71c; low mixed do 70c. Oats better; No 1 State sold at 45c; No 2 do 43c; white 46c. Receipts—Wheat 1,500; corn 1,000; oats 500. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 10 1-2c; Ohio test, 150 degrees 11 1-2c; in small way 1a2c higher.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand; western superfine $4,50a5; common extra $5,50a6; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6,75a 7,50; Illinois $7a8,25; St. Louis $7,25a9; fancy Minnesota $8a9,50. Corn in moderate demand at 76½a78c. Oats: mixed and white 49a65c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 29.—Cotton dull; 11a12c. Flour dull; $5,00a7. Wheat firm; $1,00a1,35. Corn dull; 85c. Oats quiet; 45a 60c. Lard 14 3-4c. Bacon steady; 10a14a14 1-2c. Sugar cured hams; 14 3-4c; all packed. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,19.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 29.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Corn, ear, 57a 58c; shelled 56a61c. Oats: No. 2 38a40c. Barley firm at $1,25a1,35.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 29.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat active; No 1 Milwaukee $1,20; No 2 $1,18¾. Corn active; No 2 mixed 58¾c. Oats unsettled and higher; No 2 30½c. Barley active; No 2 spring cash $1,24a1,26; seller September $1,18a1,25. Rye firm; No 1 75c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, September 29.—Wheat: a light milling demand; good white western $1,33a 1,50; red winter $1,30. Corn dull; sales 10,000 bushels No 2 mixed western 62½a63c. Oats offered at 40a42c for No 2 Chicago. Rye and barley active. Freights unchanged.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 29.—Cotton firm; 13c. Flour dull; $4,50a5. Wheat and corn firm and unchanged. Oats active; 46c. Lard quiet; 14 1-4a14 3-4c. Bacon steady, 10a10½a14a14½c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, September 29.—Flour: active but lower; $6,35a6,50. Wheat active and higher; extra $1,36 bid; No. 1 white Michigan $1,24½ cash and seller October. Oats dull at 36c. Corn dull and unchanged.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 29.—Cotton dull at 13c. Flour, grain and provisions quiet and nominally unchanged. Whisky firm at $1,14.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, September 29.—Wheat quiet, No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,32. Corn steady at 73c. Barley firm and unchanged.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, N. C., September 29.—Spirits turpentine firm at 32c.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, September 29.—Cattle: receipts 748, total for the week 8,378; market lively at 10c decline on all grades of good cattle, and a shade off on common and medium grades; all good cattle sold; a fair quantity of medium and common are remaining unsold; sales 2,800. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,400, total for the week 19,400; market fairly active; good demand; prices strong at last week's quotations on all grades of sheep and lambs; sales 7,500. Hogs: receipts 2,600, total for the week 11,400; market moderately active; demand fair; sales 800; balance of fresh arrivals through consignments; no grassers in market; Yorkers $3a3,25; heavy hogs $8,30a 8,60; yards are free of stock.

CHICAGO, September 29.—Cattle: receipts 4,099 head; official yesterday 5,800 head; market active; lower, except for shipping; common to good shippings $3a4; fancy do extra $4,25a6,35; cows $2,50a3,50; rough lots $3,75a4,00; shipments 1,050 head. Hogs: receipts 10,000 head; market active and strong at 10a15c higher; light $7,90a8,25; heavy $8 a8,50; closed with pens empty; shipments 3,900 head. Sheep: receipts 1,200 head; market fairly active; firm; sales at $3,25 a5,00.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—The cattle market the past week was quiet, with prices 1@½c lower; very best 5¾a6¼c; first quality 4¾a5¾c; medium or good fair quality 3¾a4¾c; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows 2½a3¾c, with most sales at 4a5c; receipts 4,797; sales 2,682. Hogs in good demand and prices advanced ¼c; range 10¾a 11¾c; receipts 5,653. Sheep in limited demand and unchanged; range 4a5½c; lambs 5a6c; receipts 3,362.

CINCINNATI, September 29.—Hogs steady; stockers $6,75a7; common light to good light $7,50a8; good butchers $8,10a 8,40.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Hogs strong; shippers $7,25a7,50; bacon $7,60a7,80. Cattle in good demand; good to choice Texans $5,25a6,50; medium to fair $4,50a5.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Cotton quiet at 13¾a13⅝c; futures closed weak; September 13 1-16; October 12⅝a13c; November 12⅝a12 31-32c; December 12¾a12 31-32c; January 12 3-4a12 25-32; February 12 15-16a 12 31-32c; March 13 5-32a13 3-16c; April 13¾ a13 13-32c; June 13 25-32a13 27-32c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—Cotton: demand moderate; movement slow; receipts supplies of the kinds wanted; sales 1,900 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 11¾a12¾c; low middling to strict low middling 12¾a12¾c; middling 13¾a13¾c; net receipts 2,300 bales; gross 3,815 bales; exports coastwise 6 bales; stock 31,075 bales.

GALVESTON, September 29.—Middlings 12¾c; exports coastwise 45 bales; sales 1,426.

CHARLESTON, September 29.—Middlings 12¾a12 11-16c; net receipts 2,181 bales; exports coastwise 2,869; sales 1,000.

SAVANNAH, September 29.—Middlings 12¾c; net receipts 3,825 bales; gross 3,955; exports coastwise 836; sales 1,580.

MOBILE, September 29.—Middlings 12¾a 12⅝c; net receipts 500 bales; exports coastwise 683; sales 800.

Wool.

BOSTON, September 29.—There is a fair demand for domestic wools, prices being quite steady and firm for all kinds. At the present low prices for fine fleeces manufacturers are disposed to purchase more freely. Sales X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 34a36c; medium and No. 1 48a50c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 42a45c, being at 2@3c for extra and medium grades. Combing fleeces have been in demand. Sales of washed at 50a60c, and unwashed 42a45c. Pulled wools are quiet, prices ranging at 37a50c for super and X.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Business was less active with commission houses and importers, but a large jobbing distribution was effected. Cotton goods are steady in first hands, but irregular with jobbers, who are selling extensively. Cotton flannels are active and firm. Prints are not so quick, but ginghams and dress goods are active. Overcoatings, cassimeres and flannels are in moderate demand. Foreign goods are fairly active.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—1 car mill feed, J. M. Peel; 2 box h ware, Chess, S. & Co; 6 bbls rice, W. Shore & Co; 15 do whisky, Schmidt & F; 100 do flour, T. C. Jenkins; 5 do whisky, J. Fulrer; 5 do, H. Koch; 6 do pork, W. Flinn & Co; 2 do lard, 5 do oil, 25 box soap, T. C. Jenkins; 24 rolls leather, W. B. Junker; 4 bxs sh iron, R. E. Sellers & Co; 10 bgs feathers

HOME NEWS.

Under the Wheels.

A young man named Frank Eckstein, who resides on Lacock street, near Grantham street, Allegheny, sustained a very severe accident yesterday afternoon. Three days ago he entered the employ of the West Penn. Railroad as brakeman. At the time named he accidentally fell under one of the cars, at Freeport, and had one of his legs cut off.

A Domestic Shooting Affray.

Yesterday afternoon a portion of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, not a great distance from the gas works, was thrown into a lively state of excitement by the report that one of the citizens and taxpayers of that locality had endeavored to blow his wife's brains out with a revolver, but fortunately the ball missed the lady in question. The cause of difficulty is said to be the green eyed monster.

Matrimonial.

Mr. Wm. B. Neal, of Bellevue, was married at five o'clock yesterday evening, in Trinity church, to Miss Anna A. Whiting, daughter of Nathan Whiting, Esq., the well known auctioneer. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Scarborough, in accordance with the beautiful and impressive service of the Episcopal church. An informal reception was held after the wedding, at the residence of the bride, on Ninth street, following which the couple left on a tour.

Suit Against a Sewing Machine Agent.

An information was made before Alderman D. L. Smith last evening by Alexander Gibson, who charged a man named Magraw, an agent of the Banner Sewing Machine Company, with larceny. He alleged that some time ago he purchased a machine from Magraw, for which he was to pay in installments. All the payments had been made but one, when Magraw came to his house yesterday while his wife was absent and deliberately walked into the house and carried off the machine. A warrant was issued.

Dancing.

Prof. James P. Brooks' Dancing Academy will be opened next Monday, when ladies, gentlemen, Misses and boys who desire to learn the art Terpsichorean will have a rare opportunity afforded them of being taught by a master who is without a superior. Prof. Brooks also intends to give private lessons in families, schools or seminaries whenever his services are desired. He is an accomplished artiste, and has the reputation of being a teacher who not only practically understands what he teaches but has the ability to communicate his knowledge to others. His academy will open at No. 39 Fifth avenue.

Too Many Children.

Gottlieb Galath, a stone cutter on the Allegheny wharf, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, was held to bail yesterday by the Mayor for trial at Court, on a charge of assault and battery upon a little girl named Maggie Bracken. It appears that he had been persecuted all day by a lot of children, who called him impudent names, and finally, to get rid of them, he picked up a small stone and threw it in the crowd. It struck Maggie Bracken on the head, inflicting a slight scalp wound. The people of that vicinity got so much excited over the affair that Galath had to barricade himself in a shop used by the stone cutters for storing their tools. He was afraid to come out until Detective Jim Scott promised him protection.

Braddocks Fields U. E. Church.

The United Brethern Church organized a society at Braddocks Fields early last winter and appointed Rev. M. Spangler in charge of the same in January. With commendable zeal, as at once entered upon his work, urging the necessity of building a church, which met with a favorable response. Mr. David Sole, one of the oldest citizens of Wilkins township, gave two thousand dollars to start with, and has since added two hundred and fifty dollars, besides giving all the stone necessary for the basement story. Others also responded nobly by giving from one hundred to two hundred and fifty dollars each. The church is approaching completion, and when finished will be one of the finest structures of the kind in the place. The dedication is to take place the last Sabbath in October.

Death of Hon. Samuel J. Cross.

Hon. Samuel J. Cross, of Rochester, who had been in ill health during the past six or eight months, died at his residence in that place on Monday morning of this week. Mr. C. was about forty-eight years of age, and had been a resident of this county for about fifteen years. He was a gentleman of more than ordinary ability, and was very highly esteemed in this county for his many excellent qualities. He served two terms as a Representative in our State Legislature, and made for himself while at Harrisburg, a record for honesty of purpose and readiness in debate, possessed by but few of his colleagues. His funeral took place in Rochester on Wednesday at 1 P. M. He leaves a wife and several children to mourn his death.—*Beaver Radical.*

Not the Result of Carelessness.

Although the death of Miss Lizzie Marshall, at Butler, was caused by accidental shooting, it is now stated that the accident was not the result of carelessness on the part of Mr. Starr. Miss Marshall, shortly before her death, called her family and friends about her, and said that Mr. Starr was carrying his gun up stairs, when she called to him, and in turning around, the gun which he was carrying, caught in some way and was discharged. The two were good friends, and she was very anxious that her friends should not prosecute Mr. Starr in any way nor do anything to injure him, nor cast any reflection upon him, and she obtained a promise from them to this effect. It is said that Mr. Starr did not point the gun at Miss Marshall, as has been stated, nor did he say "I'll shoot you, Lizzie." This account of the unfortunate affair is given in justice to Mr. Starr.

Gen. James A. Ekin.

By special orders just issued from the War Department, various changes have been made in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department. Among them, Gen. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, has been relieved of the charge of the Jeffersonville depot, and Col. C. H. Tompkins, late Chief Quartermaster Department of Texas, has been assigned to that duty. However acceptable may be the opportunity of Col. Tompkins, the retirement of Gen. Ekin from the charge of the depot will be a cause of regret to the people of Jeffersonville, to whom he has proved a tried and true friend. A very able, influential and efficient officer, he has done much during his past years to build up and enlarge the operations of the depot. To the working-men and sewing-women he has been a special benefactor, having omitted no opportunity to promote their interests, while the cheerful politeness of the Government. General Ekin will continue in charge as Chief Quartermaster of the Division of the South on the staff of Major General McCarroll, U. S. A., with Headquarters at Louisville, Ky.—*Courier Journal.*

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A Beautiful Number.

The October number of Wm. Semple's Ladies' Journal is out, and is already in the hands of its delighted friends. The present issue is an exquisite one—both as to illustrations and reading matter. The first page is taken up with a cut illustrating the beauties of "Compulsory Education," as it appears to the two juveniles whose maternal parent seems to have decent sense and with a determined look, watches them as they go whimpering toward the temple of learning. "Try Again" is another suggestive picture illustrative of juvenile school sorrows. The fashion illustrations are numerous and somewhat startling. Reading matter has been prepared and selected with great care, and every line of it is both interesting and entertaining. Mr. Semple himself enters the literary field in this number, and furnishes the readers of the Journal with a clever and readable sketch, or "Notes by the Way," gathered during his last journey over the seas. He made the journey between Allegheny and Glasgow in less than four weeks, the trip being taken in the first week in March. The Journal for October is throughout an excellent number, and will delight its many readers.

BASE BALL.

Match To-day Between the Mutuals and Downers.

The Downers and Mutuals will play another game of ball this afternoon at Union Park. It was the intention to have a game between the Mutuals and Bradfords, but the latter declined to play, because of their catcher's sore hand. Russ. McKelvey will umpire again this afternoon. The Iron City and Downer clubs, who had the Park engaged for to-day, have agreed to postpone their game until next week, in order that the Downers and Mutuals may measure strength again. The latter had arranged the game for to-day with the Xanthas, but they refused to meet the Mutuals again this week. The contest will be called at three o'clock.

The reason why the Xanthas declined to play the Mutuals to-day is because they could not get any one to pitch for them. Hagan was struck in the abdomen by a ball on Tuesday and hurt so that he does not feel much like pitching for a few days yet. The Xanthas tried to get a pitcher but could not do so. It is possible, however, that a game may be arranged for Saturday.

A game will be played on Saturday afternoon between the Olympic Club, of Shady Side, and the famous Lawyers' nine, on the grounds of the former, on Ellsworth avenue.

The Braddock and East End clubs play to-morrow afternoon on the grounds of the former, at Braddocks. The East Enders have secured several good amateurs for the occasion, and a fine game is looked for.

Marvin's Superior Cracker Meal.

For frying egg plant, cutlets, fish, oysters, &c., is better than rolled crackers. Full directions with each package. Sold by all grocers.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship, Exchange and Telegraph Office, at 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer Rhein at Southampton, steamer The Queen off Falmouth, steamer Utopia at Moville, steamer Othello at New York, steamer P. Caland at Rotterdam.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

Artman, Dillinger & Co. vs. N.W. Slecker. Rule on petitioning creditors to perfect proceedings continued to the 4th prox.

Whitney, Cook & Co. vs. Wm. C. Slaughterbeck. All the parties in interest consenting, the rule on said petitioning creditors to show cause why they should not give security to the parties enjoined from selling the property of the debtors was disposed of, by allowing the Sheriff of Allegheny county to proceed with the sale, the proceeds thereof to be paid into the depository to await the further action of the Court.

John Sheedy, bankrupt, Allegheny City. The petition of the bankrupt for an order on the assignee for the sum of $300 in lieu of exemption, presented and referred to Register Shafer for examination and report.

Lewis Brainard, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and an order made for final hearing upon the same on the 23d prox. before Register Wilkins.

A. Culbertson & Sons, debtors, Monongahela City. On application of J. M. McHenry, creditor, the time for filing exceptions to the confirmation of composition proceedings was extended to the 24 prox.

W. H. Household vs. the steamer "Bengal Tiger," in admiralty. The 30th inst. was fixed for the argument.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judge Collier.)

In the case of Dr. E. Donelly vs. James Sullivan, reported yesterday, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $100.

B. Garber vs. H. & S. Woods, an action for money overpaid; verdict for plaintiff for 15,98, with interest from May 22, 1874.

The case of P. C. Devlin vs. P. L. McCully was submitted to arbitrators.

A. Ortleib & Co., for use, vs. Fanny Rosenbach and Henry Rosenbach; an action for goods sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiffs for $1284.0.

Trial List for To-day.

McClintock & Co. vs. Spencer.
Thorp vs. Rorah.
Kohl vs. Allen.
Cowan vs. Duquesne Savings Bank.
Fiedler vs. Bohlander.
Cincinnati *Gazette* vs. Clark et al.
Lafferty vs. Reed et al.
Beckert vs. Kennedy et al.
Loftus vs. Abbott et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

In the case of Thomas Barnes vs R. D. Clark & Co., a juror was withdrawn and the case continued.

In the case of Chevestler vs. Cassidy, a verdict was returned for the defendant, whereupon the plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

The jury found for the defendant in the case of Charles B. Thomas vs. Robert Warren. This was an action for damages for alleged false arrest.

Ferguson vs. Tentebery et al. Motion for a preliminary injunction argued and refused.

Mary Ann Armstrong vs. Charles Farron, George Farron, Dennis Burritt and Mary Burritt, his wife. Rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the defendants for contempt of Court, returnable on Saturday, October 2d. The defendants refused to obey an injunction which was issued against them by the Court.

William McKenny and John McKenny, partners as McKenny & Son vs. H. H. Warren, who survived E. T. Briggs, copartners as Briggs & Warren; action for goods sold and delivered. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

McQuiston & Kraft vs. Reese & Co.
Kurtz & Co. vs. Howard & Son.
Mansell vs. Mansell.
Jones vs. Weyman.
Hawthorn, for use, vs. Jones.
Short vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Mainhall vs. Miller.
L. S. M. R. R. Co. vs. Long.
Goettman et al. vs. Bowden.
Goettman vs. Bowden.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge White.)

George Mc. Hazlett was convicted of *forniz et cet* on oath of Elizabeth J. Leslie.

David Smith was found guilty of assault and battery charged by Geo Hilier.

A *nolle prosequi* was allowed in four cases of John Younker and Amelia Younker, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods, on oath of Jas. McCandless.

James Beresford plead *nolo contendere* to a charge of assault and battery preferred by Peter Robert. The same party plead guilty to a charge of forcible entry.

J. A. Sheridan is on trial on a charge of larceny. W. M. K. Hudson is the prosecutor.

Wm. Sandham was convicted of embezzlement charged by G. H. Roushausen. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made by defendant's counsel.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Barr,	Jno. White,
Robt. Smith,	Catrin Mitchell,
John Hughes,	James Giles,
David Bergaman(2),	Rose Cook,
Samuel French,	Christ Miller.
Peter Reiley,	James Kelly,
John Hewell,	John Riboni,
Mary McNally,	Henry Ellis,
Isaac Silverman,	Joseph McCoy,
Albert Stehle et al.,	John Heakman,
Ab. McCray,	Christ Houch,
C. H. Allen,	Godfried Fritz,

Orphans' Court.

(Before Judge Hawkins.)

Estate of John Coulter, deceased. Exceptions to auditors' report dismissed and report confirmed absolutely.

Estate of Benedict Bichel, deceased. Return of rule extended until Saturday, November 13, at 10 A. M.

Estate of John Haslett, Jr., deceased. In the matter of the petition of John Haslett, administrator, for discharge, a rule to show cause was granted. Service accepted, no cause having been shown to the contrary. Petitioner discharged.

Court Brevities.

JAMES LYONS was committed to jail yesterday by Squire Adams, in default of $1000 bail, to await trial on a charge of larceny and house breaking.

THE case of Slavin, charged with murder, will be taken up in the Criminal Court next Monday. Robert Grierson will be tried on a similar charge on Thursday.

A SUIT was began in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Wm. Frisby vs. the Allemania Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, for the recovery of $1,000 alleged to be due on a policy given by said company on a house owned by the plaintiff and which was burned some time ago. A summons was issued.

IN a speech which was made by Mr. Moore in the Criminal Court yesterday during the trial of a case, that gentleman referred to the custom of young men with the Grand Jury room bells because of the absence of witnesses, when at the same time it was frequently the case that the Court room was filled with witnesses waiting to be called before the jury to testify. He said steps were being taken to work a reformation in this matter, which would possibly develop some things tending to show how the affairs were conducted in the Grand Jury room before the close of the present term of the Court.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

A Number of Topics Discussed by the Executive Committee Yesterday.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Humane Society yesterday afternoon, Superintendent Street stated that his attention had been called to the manner in which cattle are butchered in this vicinity by the Israelites, and that he had been requested to pass a stop to it. The method is that they fasten a rope to one of the hind legs of a beef, draw it up off the floor, then tie one of the fore legs to the floor and cut its throat. The Society thought it would be just as well to cut its throat in the ordinary manner, as by preventing unnecessary cruelty, but before acting definitely in the matter the Superintendent was instructed to correspond with Bergh, of New York, and the Philadelphia Society, for the purpose of ascertaining the method of procedure there in such cases.

Since the organization of the Humane Society a number of persons have taken it upon themselves to institute legal proceedings in its name, falsely representing themselves as its Agents, obtain convictions of the parties whom they informed against, and collect and pocket the amount of the fine. The Society will hereafter prosecute any persons acting in that *role*. The following resolution concerning the matter, offered by the Secretary, was adopted:

Resolved, That the public and the magistrates of the city of Pittsburgh be and are hereby notified that no persons, save the duly accredited and properly commissioned officers of the Allegheny County Humane Society, are authorized to institute prosecutions in its behalf, and that all other persons so acting are a fraud, a delusion and a snare.

Mr. Street submitted a number of letters from the Humane societies of Buffalo, Toledo and Cleveland in relation to the measures to be taken for the prevention of cruelty to animals while in transit on Northern lines of railroad. It seems probable that all abuse of cattle while being transported from Chicago to New York will soon be stopped.

J. S. Ritenour, Secretary of the Society, offered his resignation because of his inability to find time to properly attend to the important duties of the position. It was accepted, a vote of thanks tendered him for his services, and Mr. G. W. Hammer was elected to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. C. A. Oudrey, Miss Jennie Hindman, Miss Annie S. Place, and Mrs. Dr. J. P. Sterrett were added to the Executive Committee, after which the meeting adjourned.

CRIME IN THE CITY.

Brief Mention of Minor Offenses and Petty Criminalities.

ALDERMAN JOSEPH BUTLER committed John Abbey to jail for trial yesterday, on a charge of larceny, it being alleged that he had stolen a blue woolen garment, a calico and a chintz suit, the property of Mary Jane McDowell.

JOHN HOLLAND was arrested on Penn avenue by officer McAleese yesterday morning, for alleged largeny of a lot of iron from the Hiland avenue reservoir. The defendant was taken to the Seventeenth ward lockup and Superintendent Love and and Contractor, Walter notified to come forward and identify their property. Holland's defense was that Mr. Howard, the former contractor owed him $500 or $600, which he had failed to pay, and as he considered the property as Howard's, he saw nothing wrong about taking the iron as an equivalent for the money due.

OUR CHARITIES.

Ninth Annual Report of Widow's Home, Allegheny.

The close of another year necessitates a brief resume of its operations. Our ability to accommodate worthy widows and one persons has been largely increased by the addition of a wing containing twenty-four rooms to our old building corner Sherman and Taylor avenues. We have now fifty rooms, all occupied with the exception of two or three.

In such a Home where the inmates are allowed to come and go at pleasure, there will be frequent changes. Most of our present number, however, have enjoyed its shelter for years.

The Angel of Death has called three of the inmates from their earthly, to, we trust heavenly home; one an infant, for of such is the "Kingdom of Heaven" and two adults, "having served their generation fell asleep."

As an evidence that our institution has not been overlooked in the general distribution, we would mention the donation of seven sewing machines, by our esteemed fellow citizen Thompson Bell, Esq., to aid in securing a livelihood to those who could use them.

During the Christmas holidays, when, like the man if not in degree, in the mansion of the rich and the cottage of the lowly, hilarity and cheer prevail, some friends, at Miss Herron's suggestion, contributed substantial gifts, causing the hearts of the "desolate and widow" to sing for joy." Also, our fair friends of the "Fruit and Flower Charity," with their toothsome and fragrant offerings, taught sweet lessons of the fruits of the "Tree of Life," "Roses of Sharon" and "Lillies of the Valley" that flourish in the garden of the Lord, to jaded, weary spirits, into whose lives much rain has fallen.

The gentlemen of the Christian Association on Sabbath afternoons and Friday evenings, in our buildings, have, by the reading of God's word, exposition of precious passages, singing and prayer, contributed to the spiritual nourishment and growth in grace of those who, by reason of illness or infirmity, could not attend service in any of our churches.

To Dr. Miller also for his unremitting kindness to the sick, to one and all who cooperated with us, we return our warmest acknowledgments.

It is our intention to enlarge our building as soon as possible. Will our friends who have *donations* to bestow bear this in mind; we need *sympathy* and *money*? Do not forget us, at Thanksgiving and Christmas is our joint prayer. "The liberal soul deviseth liberal things." There is that giveth and yet increaseth."

Respectfully submitted.

M. LIN PRESSLY, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, Sept. 29, 1875.

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. M. Herron.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. D. Thompson.
Secretary—M. Lin Pressly.
Board of Managers—Mrs. Sands, Miss Orr, Mrs. Cochran, Miss Whittier, Mrs. Hoag, Mrs. Gorman.

Mrs. R. D. Thompson, Treasurer, in account with the Widow's Home Association, of Allegheny.

DR.

September 30th, 1875—	
To balance in Treasury at last report	$2,621 45
To cash received for rents	144 44
To cash received for interest	158 44
	$3,924 67

CR.

September 30th, 1875—	
By cash paid carpenters' bill	$ 66 25
By cash paid Thomas Bay	35 20
By cash paid M. Hosick	3 00
By cash paid for conductors	39 59
By cash paid bricklayers	7 00
By cash paid glazing	20 85
By cash paid chimney tops	26 00
By cash paid grate hoods	2 25
By cash paid stove pipe	3 00
By cash paid hauling ashes	7 50
By cash paid whitewashing	12 75
By cash paid printing rules	2 50
By cash paid frames and glass	7 20
By cash paid cleaning hall	20 00
By cash paid insurance	129 00
By balance in Treasury, cash	2,344 83
By balance in Treasury, bond	1,000 00
	$3,924 67

STRUCK A RICH LODE.

Recovery of a Portion of the Goods Stolen from Cimiotti, the Pawn Broker.

A portion of the jewelry stolen on the 31st of August last, from Cimiotti's pawn shop on Smithfield street, was recovered yesterday morning. It was found in a box sewer crossing Gross' lane, near Friendship Park. Henry Tegethoff, a grandson of Mr. Cimiotti, together with John Temple and Frederick Scaright, acquaintances, all of whom are young men, were at Friendship Park between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning watching the horses training. The former suggested that they start out on a hunt for wild plums. It was agreed to, and they left. While passing along the lane, a short distance from the residence of Dr. Gross, Tegethoff pointed out the sewer referred to, and intimated that a rabbit might be in there, as they frequently hid in such places. Stooping down Scaright looked into the sewer and said there was a bag in it. Going to the other end Temple drew the bag out, remarking, as he heard the jingle of its contents, that there was glass in it. The bottom of the sack, which had been bent in and for coffee, had become rotten from the long action of water, and when it was pulled out a large diamond ring, a ring set with rubies, a silver knife and a horse shoe shaped article studded with diamonds, fell to the ground. The boys, naturally enough, were astonished at their unexpected rich discovery, but Tegethoff immediately recalled the fact that his grandfather had been robbed, and he concluded that the articles which had fallen out of the bag, as well as those which remained behind, were his. He told the other two boys to take the contents to the residence of his grandfather, in Bloomfield, and gave all the assistance in his power. On the way to Mr. Cimiotti's residence, one of the young men remained behind to see if any articles would be found. The sack could be picked up. Mr. Cimiotti was notified of the recovery of the goods, and his expressions of joy were almost ecstatic. The valuables were subsequently brought to the store, and after an examination by them Mr. Cimiotti stated that they were only a small part of what had been stolen. He says that there were but one hundred and twenty-three watches—twenty or twenty-four of which were ladies'—discovered in the sewer, and this, with a half-dozen gold rings, a small diamond pin and a diamond ring, and a few other articles constitute the extent of the "find." The goods are valued by Mr. C. at from $800 to $1,000. The robbery was a very queer, inexplicable affair, and the recovery of the jewelry equally as mysterious. The detectives, who, they are quoted as saying, don't like to point their index finger beside their nose and close one eye. The three boys are entitled to the reward of $2,000.

SOME TEETH.

Attractive Collection of Fossil Remains.

The show window of the store of Messrs. Oliver, McClintock & Co., on Fifth avenue, was surrounded by large crowds yesterday. The attraction was an exhibition of a collection of enormous teeth. The largest of these specimens is a tooth weighing 19¾ pounds of the Elephas Primigenius, an extinct species of gigantic elephant. This tooth was procured by Wm. Arrington and Capt. Schuler, George Beilstein, Jr., Wm. Greenawald, David Kephart, Henry Lay, Wm. Fisher, Fred. Lang and George Hochuley. The marching officers are as follows:

Captain, Charles Lingenfelder; First Lieutenant, George P. Beilstein; Second Lieutenant, Fred. Faber.

The Finance Committee was authorized to purchase uniforms, flags, banners, &c., necessary to equip the marching club.

Three rousing cheers were given for the entire Republican ticket.

The meeting adjourned after having enrolled the names of members of the club, to meet again at the call of the President.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

Meeting Last Night to Take Action in Reference to the Road Assessment.

The property holders residing on Troy Hill, within the city limits, last evening held a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the Troy Hill school house. The object of the meeting was to provide funds to defray the expenses of a legal contest to oppose the payment of the assessment for improving the Troy Hill road.

Mr. Lorenz Weis presided and Mr. A. J. Chambers acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to raise funds to contest the assessment.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of fighting the matter in Court. In case the funds raised were not sufficient to meet the demands, a second meeting is to be called to raise an additional amount.

Some difficult legal questions, which at present is not deemed advisable to make public, having arisen, a committe consisting of the officers of the meeting was appointed to get legal advice and report at a meeting to be held at an early day.

After a little unimportant discussion the meeting adjourned.

AN UNFORTUNATE SITUATION.

A Woman Has Her Trunk Attached for a Debt Contracted by Her Husband.

Yesterday morning a Mrs. Kearney appeared before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, and stated that her husband, who was in England, had sent her a passage ticket to join him across the waters. She said she had a family of four children, and that the steamer on which she had secured passage left Philadelphia to-day, and in order for her to reach that point in time to get on board, she would have to leave Pittsburgh at noon yesterday. She stated farther that after she had her trunk packed ready to leave, it was attached at the instance of one Provost, to whom her husband was indebted in the sum of thirty dollars for horse feed, and as it contained all her clothing, she could not leave until it was released. Efforts were made to find Provost, and Alderman Harfman, who had issued the attachment, but the search proved in vain. The woman was compelled to abandon the idea of leaving yesterday, but Alderman Krehan thought when Provost understood the situation, he would make satisfactory arrangements to see that Mrs. Kearney would loose nothing by the delay.

BREVITIES.

····Quarterly bills will now be in order.

····Denmarsh and Pedgriff row this afternoon at Steubenville.

····The delightful weather is having a good effect on trade. Our merchants are doing a fair business.

····The Allegheny City Gymnastic Club will open a new hall, in Anshutz building on Ohio street, on Friday the 8th prox.

····The night schools of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, opened last evening. They will continue five nights in the week until December 24th.

····A Mr. Moore, who lives on Chatham street, was kicked on the thigh by a horse as he was passing through Clay alley, yesterday. He was severely hurt.

····If the business man wants to multiply custom he should advertise. If he has got anything worth selling, the more people that know it the larger will be his trade.

····The East End amatuer regetta comes off this afternoon on the Allegheny river, from Forty-third street to McCandless lane and return. Eleven entries have been made.

····Prepare to pay your bills promptly, is the duty of every business man that has the money to pay them with. In this way thousands of dollars will be put in circulation.

····A party of about twenty Allegheny Councilmen and citizens left for a two weeks tour through the West yesterday. St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Paul are all to be visited.

····An inquest was held yesterday on the body of the unknown man who was found on Tuesday night at the Lucy Furnace, in the Tenth ward. A verdict of death from suffocation by inhaling impure gas was rendered.

····A hearing was held before Alderman Bolster, last evening, in the case of officer McBratney, of the Allegheny police force, who was charged with aggravated assault and battery by Maggie Leffert. The officer was held in $500 bail for trial at Court.

····A new schedule goes into effect today on the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad. A new depot has been established at the corner of Try street and Fourth avenue, and trains will stop there as well as at the regular South Side depots, none of which have been discontinued.

····The statement that the Fourth ward Minute Men Marching Club of Allegheny would hold a meeting to reorganize last evening was an error. The meeting will be held this evening on Isabella street, between Sandusky and Anderson streets. From appearances, the club promises to be a very strong one.

····There are now one hundred and fifty scholars enrolled in the Homewood School District, in the Twenty-first ward, the school having been opened on Monday last, under the supervision of Prof. I. N. Stevenson. A building has been rented for school purposes, which will be used until a frame structure, which is now in course of erection, can be completed.

····About three o'clock yesterday afternoon one of the drivers of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, named Caldwell, attempted to drive past a street car on Federal street, Allegheny, near the Suspension Bridge, but the axle of the wagon struck against the car and the wagon was turned over on its side. Caldwell was thrown to the sidewalk, but escaped with a few bruises.

····Constable McIlwaine, of Alderman McMaster's office, went out to Squirrel Hill yesterday to serve an execution on Henry Reitzel, a butcher of that place. The officer was tendered rather a warm reception, which he considered decidedly unhealthy, as he alleges that the butcher and his wife lit into him as soon as he made his business known. Upon the return to the Squire's office he made an information against the parties charging them with assault and battery.

····Yesterday morning Chief Engineer Crow, of Allegheny, arrived from West Virginia, where he had gone to bring home the remains of his brother-in-law, George Palmer. Mr. Palmer was engineer of the Friendship engine, but about the middle of the present month left Allegheny to run a narrow gauge locomotive for the Gauley Valley Coal Company, Fayette county, W. Va., on the 17th inst., Mr. Palmer had in charge the latter, Bell & Co.'s engines when it left the track and upset. Palmer was pinned against the bank with a fragment of the cab penetrating his groin. It was a terrible position, and he was an hour before he was released. During that time he retained his consciousness and presence of mind in a wonderful manner, directing the workmen how and where to place the "jack screws" while lifting the engine. He died in an hour after being released. The funeral was one of the largest ever seen in that section, and in view of the fact that the deceased had been so interred, Mr. Crow thought it best not to remove the body. Deceased leaves a wife and one child.

PERSONAL.

···City Treasurer Magee is home from his trip to the Northwest.

···Ray Cooke, Esq., passed through the city Tuesday evening, on his way to St. Louis.

···Hon. Harry White, State Senator from Indiana county, was in the city yesterday.

···Councilman Harrison, of the Thirteenth ward, has gone to take in Baltimore for few days.

···T. F. Grubbs, the new Superintendent of the Poor Farm, will take charge of the institution next Friday.

···Rev. F. A. Noble bid farewell to his congregation last evening. He leaves for his new charge to-day.

···Mr. John Wilson, of the "Union Iron Mills," and member of the firm of Wilson, Walker & Co., accompanied by his son, has occupied the last four weeks in a tour of Long Branch, Montauk Point, Newport and other Eastern resorts. Business of the firm, with the pleasures of fishing and rowing rendered their vacation a highly enjoyable one, and they return to their friends of the family with a healthful tan and vigor sought for in a change of occupation.

···Mr. Chas. W. Neeb, son of Wm. Neeb, Esq., of the *Freiheits Freund*, leaves New York this afternoon on the steamer Suavia for Hamburg. The young gentleman graduated from the High School in this city and now starts for Germany, where he intends to enter one of the famous universities of that country and spend three years in pursuing the higher branches of study. Our young friend possesses talents which, with a liberal education, will enable him to take a high rank in whatsoever calling he may ultimately engage. We wish him a pleasant voyage and a continuation of health and happiness, while he pursues his studies beyond the seas.

HARTRANFT CLUB.

The Young German Republicans Organizing.

A large meeting of the young German Republicans of the Third and Fourth wards, Allegheny, was held at the Perry House, corner of Madison avenue and Perry street, Allegheny, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Hartranft marching club. The meeting was organized by calling Charles Lingenfelder to the chair. A permanent organization was then effected by the election of the following officers:

President.—Peter Bolster.

Vice Presidents.—N. H. Voegtly, Henry Lay, Peter Lander, Jacob Kephart, Fred. Lang, Col. Geo. Gerst, Michael Semore.

Secretary.—John H. Stratman.

Treasurer.—George P. Beilstein.

Finance Committee.—Wm. Beilstein, Fred. Faber, Edward Lander, C. Kolp, Adam Schuler, George Beilstein, Jr., Wm. Greenawald, David Kephart, Henry Lay, Wm. Fisher, Fred. Lang and George Hochuley.

The marching officers are as follows:

Captain, Charles Lingenfelder; First Lieutenant, George P. Beilstein; Second Lieutenant, Fred. Faber.

The Finance Committee was authorized to purchase uniforms, flags, banners, &c., necessary to equip the marching club.

Three rousing cheers were given for the entire Republican ticket.

The meeting adjourned after having enrolled the names of members of the club, to meet again at the call of the President.

THE TROY HILL ROAD.

Meeting Last Night to Take Action in Reference to the Road Assessment.

The property holders residing on Troy Hill, within the city limits, last evening held a very large and enthusiastic meeting in the Troy Hill school house. The object of the meeting was to provide funds to defray the expenses of a legal contest to oppose the payment of the assessment for improving the Troy Hill road.

Mr. Lorenz Weis presided and Mr. A. J. Chambers acted as Secretary of the meeting.

The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be to raise funds to contest the assessment.

A collection was taken up to defray the expenses of fighting the matter in Court. In case the funds raised were not sufficient to meet the demands, a second meeting is to be called to raise an additional amount.

Some difficult legal questions, which at present is not deemed advisable to make public, having arisen, a committe consisting of the officers of the meeting was appointed to get legal advice and report at a meeting to be held at an early day.

After a little unimportant discussion the meeting adjourned.

AN UNFORTUNATE SITUATION.

A Woman Has Her Trunk Attached for a Debt Contracted by Her Husband.

Yesterday morning a Mrs. Kearney appeared before Alderman Krehan, of the South Side, and stated that her husband, who was in England, had sent her a passage ticket to join him across the waters. She said she had a family of four children, and that the steamer on which she had secured passage left Philadelphia to-day, and in order for her to reach that point in time to get on board, she would have to leave Pittsburgh at noon yesterday. She stated farther that after she had her trunk packed ready to leave, it was attached at the instance of one Provost, to whom her husband was indebted in the sum of thirty dollars for horse feed, and as it contained all her clothing, she could not leave until it was released. Efforts were made to find Provost, and Alderman Harfman, who had issued the attachment, but the search proved in vain. The woman was compelled to abandon the idea of leaving yesterday, but Alderman Krehan thought when Provost understood the situation, he would make satisfactory arrangements to see that Mrs. Kearney would loose nothing by the delay.

EXPOSITION.

Session of the Press Committee Yesterday Afternoon.

A meeting of the Press Committee, appointed to arrange for the entertainment of the visiting journalists to the Industrial Exposition, was held yesterday afternoon at No. 121 Fourth avenue, Mr. J. S. Keating in the chair. After the meeting had been called to order a discussion arose as to the manner in which the committee had been appointed. The chair stated that the Board of Managers of the Exposition had authorized him to assume the charge of Press Headquarters, and that this committee was under the control of the Exposition. At this juncture the chairman asked leave to retire for a while and Mr. Locke assumed the chair.

Secretary Hazlett reported that he had been requested, by Mr. G. L. Braun, to state that the Duquesne Grays had tendered the use of their rooms, in old City Hall, to the representatives of the press from abroad. The offer was accepted, with a vote of thanks to the Grays.

George Wardman, from the Amusement Committee, reported that the managers of all the theatres in the city had tendered the courtesies of their establishments to the visiting correspondents, and that General Thomas M. Howe, President of the Board of Trade, and other members of that body, had been consulted relative to a contemplated excursion for them to a number of mills and shops of the city. The report was accepted and the committee continued. Mr. Weeks stated that the Chamber of Commerce would take care of the proposed excursion, and that arrangements would be made for the accommodation of two hundred newspaper men. A vote of thanks was tendered the Chamber of Commerce for its liberality. The same gentleman said that the Castle Shannon Railroad Company proposed a trip up the Monongahela Inclined Plane and over the Castle Shannon road to their mines, and he felt sure that their offer would be made to the Press Committee.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Decoration of Press Headquarters, reported that he had written to Harrisburg, as instructed, for the loan of flags, but had not yet received a reply.

The names of Chas. G. Foster, of the *New Era*, S. Gilliland, of the *Liquor Men's Advocate*, and Rev. M. W. Dallas, of the *Advance*, were added to the general Press Committee.

Chairman Keating returned at this point and handed the following to the Secretary:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee hereby constitute the press of Allegheny county as the official organs of the Industrial Exposition.

Resolved, That Mr. J. S. Keating has been acting as Chairman of the Press Committee of the Exposition, and his position as such is hereby recognized and ratified by the Executive Committee.

J. VANNOTE, Secretary.

September 29, 1875.

On motion of Mr. Battelle it was resolved that liquors should be excluded from Press Headquarters.

Messrs. T. W. Davis, M. W. Dallas and Thomas A. Spence were appointed a committee to consult with the proprietors of the daily press, with a view to arrange any difficulties that may exist between this committee and the daily press. After attending to some other business of minor importance the committee adjourned until next Saturday.

MINOR NOTES.

A special meeting of the commissioned officers of the Fourteenth Regiment will be held at the Central Armory this evening, to take further consideration of the matter turning out on Thursday, the 7th prox., to participate in the procession on the opening of the Exposition.

Saturday will witness the completion of Power Hall.

The Chinese Pagoda is rapidly assuming shape.

The roof and floors of the main building are completed yesterday.

"Bob" Hague will have charge of the Police Department.

The Executive Committee will meet exhibitors from 9 to 3 o'clock on Saturday, to fill applications. All exhibitors are requested to be on hand or represented by responsible agents, promptly at the time.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

For three nights this week immense audiences at this theatre have convulsed themselves with laughter over the funny actions and expressionsin the "Big Bonanza," and it is wholly probable that the balance of the week will witness a continuance of the same large crowds and hearty enjoyment. The company is an exceptionally fine one. Notwithstanding the fact that it comprises none who have advertised themselves as "Stars," there is more than star-like brilliancy in this most humorous and best of Daly's plays. Mr. Owen Fawcett, as *Professor Cawallader*, a scientific man, who at first imagines it mere past-time to amass a fortune in stock speculations but who subsequently, after he has become initiated into the character all the eccentricity that usually attaches to a devotee of